

WHOLE NUMBER 8834

At the election on Tuesday Sen. Alton Head was re-elected, receiving nearly double the number of votes for his opponent, George C. Carr. Representative, George W. Peckham, Jr., the present incumbent, was unopposed.

The town went Republican throughout by substantial pluralities, giving good support to Senator Lippitt and Ezra Dixon. Governor Beechman received his usual handsome plurality. The town voted to continue in the license column.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Yet It Was Not What Was Said, but the Way It Was Said.

In an article about Charles M. Schwab in the American Magazine the writer says:

"Several years ago, in the midst of the development of his Bethlehem Steel company, Mr. Schwab found it important to sell some notes. So he went to a financier. With his customary enthusiasm the magnate sketched the happy condition of the steel industry and the bigger things just around the corner. So well did he present his case that the light of Bethlehem's furnaces might have been borrowed from the sun."

"Why, there won't be any trouble selling those notes," said the financier. And the steel man went happily back to his New York office. A little later he was called to the telephone.

"Mr. Schwab—it was the financier speaking—"would you mind dictating in a letter just what you said to me?"

"So the steel magnate dictated a letter and took it over to him."

"Why, Mr. Schwab, that isn't the same thing at all," said the man of money.

"Yes, it is," protested Bethlehem's president.

"They went over the letter together, and the financier was forced to admit that it contained exactly what Mr. Schwab had said."

"Well," he said, "you're right, but I can't sell those notes unless you dictate that talk into a phonograph."

DRINKS TOO HOT ARE BAD.

If Taken Above 130 Degrees They Injure the Stomach.

Many people without realizing it are in the habit of drinking tea at much too high a temperature. Sir Henry Thompson points out in his book on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."

"Few persons are aware that they habitually swallow hot liquids, tea especially, at a temperature which if applied to the hands or feet would inflict painful scalds. Most tea drinkers take it about 140 to 145 degrees F., while the mouth bears very well if slowly sipped, while the cup itself is too hot to be held by any hand."

"But the habit of swallowing such tea is injurious to the stomach, and it ought not to be taken above 120 degrees or so. Again, water at 130 degrees, which feels a little more than lukewarm in the mouth, causes severe pain if the hand is dipped in it and cannot be endured."

He has, however, some good words to say for the early morning tea.

"This morning tea in any case should be taken at least an hour and a half before the first meal of the day. For many years I have been accustomed to write for an hour every morning in bed after tea, and at no time do I find the brain clearer for work, while the appetite for solid food is excellent when the hour for breakfast arrives."

Luminous Paints.

Luminous paint is of two kinds—that which emits a phosphorescence glow for a few hours after each exciting by strong light and that which is self luminous and shines continuously even in uninterrupted darkness. The phosphorescent paint is a special preparation of calcium sulphide that was invented about 1875 by Professor Balmain of London university. The self luminous paint is a mixture of zinc sulphide with a minute quantity of radium salt and followed soon after the discovery of radium by the Curies in 1898, and the production by Sir William Crookes of the spintharoscope, in which a microscopic bit of radium salt on a wire excites a scintillation of tiny stars on being brought near a disk coated with zinc sulphide.

A Curious Herb.

In New Caledonia there is a herb which has the rare property of revealing one's secrets. It is known as the *Datura stramonium* and has white flowers and rough berries full of dark grains. They are treated of in the "Annals of Hygiene and Colonial Medicine." A person who has swallowed the tea made of this herb will after falling asleep tell where his money is hidden and will also arise and go direct to where his treasure is concealed. Robbers often use this tea as knockout drops with which to rob their victims.

Not in Good Form.

A Chicago woman who had received a legal summons to appear in a certain court at a certain period was much put out thereby. In explaining the matter to a friend, she said:

"I have certainly received the citation, but I shall not appear—could not, in fact. Not only am I not socially acquainted with Judge Jones, but the whole tone of his communication is so impossible that I absolutely refuse to know him."—New York Times.

Fighting Fish.

The platy, a ferocious fish, is widely cultivated in Siam by people who prepare them for the "prize ring" or pond, where they battle, greatly to the delight of the populace and to the considerable profit of the king, who gets round sums of license money.

Two of a Kind.

Polite Neighbor—Everybody says your husband is such a wide awake man. Mrs. Jobbles. Mrs. Jobbles (with a sigh)—Yes, and the baby takes after him.

Age of Canary Birds.

Canaries, those wee cage birds whose tuneful notes are familiar to every one, frequently live sixteen years.

Revenge.

Biffins—Yes; I made him eat his words. Miffins—What was the result? Biffins—They were such hard words they broke three of his teeth.—Exchange.

Hope ever rises on and tells us to "morrow will be better."—Theobald.

Weird Musc From a Mine.

I recall an interesting experience at the Nueva Luz shaft, the deepest shaft on the Yema Madre, in the Guanajuato district, Mexico. It is 2,031 feet deep, cut out of solid rock. Iron buckets, guided by wire ropes, are used for hoisting men, rock and supplies, and even an experienced engineer is ex-cused a feeling of fear and trepidation when straddling the bale over this yawning hole.

The almost nude natives, oblivious of danger, jumped aboard, holding their torch of candles in the free hand, and as they were lowered began to sing. A host of melody filled the shaft, a full crescendo reverberated from wall to wall, followed by softer cadences, and as I peered down into the hole the bucket continued its slow descent, the lights of the torches became more and more indistinct, the darkness deepened, and the powerful song came up with decreasing volume until it seemed like a distant echo from the unknown. Then there was no light visible, no anthem audible, and I involuntarily said "Amen."—Frank H. Probert in National Geographic Magazine.

The Bargain Pin.

Some years ago, when Holbrook Blinn, the actor, was playing in a London production, he went to Ascot for the races one afternoon. In an interval between races Blinn was in a refreshment booth when a skinny individual addressed him and wanted to know whether Blinn wouldn't buy a handsome diamond scarfpin at a great bargain. Blinn said "No," but the stranger was persistent.

"It's worth £20 if it's worth a tanner," said the furtive one, "and you can have it for five, gu'nor. Just take a look at it, anyway."

"Well, show it to me, then," said Blinn. "Where is it?"

The other took Blinn by the arm and pointed off to the right, where an elderly gentleman stood.

"In the necktie of that old cove over yonder!" he said.—Saturday Evening Post.

Hope and Faith.

Hope is the boy, a blind, headlong, pleasant fellow good to chase swallows with salt; Faith is the grave, experienced yet smiling man. Hope lives on ignorance; open-eyed Faith is built upon a knowledge of our life, of the tyranny of circumstance and the frailty of human resolution. Hope looks for unqualified success, but Faith counts certainly on failure and takes honorable defeat to be a form of victory. Hope is a kind old pagan, but Faith grew up in Christian days and early learned humility. In the one temper a man is indignant that he cannot spring up in a clasp to heights of elegance and virtue; in the other, out of a sense of his infirmities, he is filled with confidence because a year has come and gone and he has still preserved some tags of honor.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Crest of the Bloody Hand.

The noted English family of the Holtes has for its badge a bloody hand, and this sinister badge commemorates a wagger that ended in a crime. Sir Thomas Holte one day in 1612 was hunting. He invited his comrades home with him to dinner, and as he rode along he made a heavy bet on his cook's punctuality. But the cook failed him for once. When he got home dinner was not ready. The jeers of his companions at this failure, together with his huge loss in the matter of the wager, enraged him so that he ran into the kitchen, seized a cleaver and split the cook's head open with it. Afterward his family, to keep this crime alive, adopted for its crest the bloody hand of the cook killer.

Dickens and His Wife.

Commenting on the unhappy relations between Dickens and his wife, Goldwin Smith wrote in one of his last papers: "It was a common case. Dickens had married at a low level, and his wife had not risen with him; otherwise there was no fault on her side. The matrimonial history of writers of works of imagination has often been unhappy. Their imagination turns the woman into an angel, and then they find that she is a woman."

She Knew.

At an evening party the hostess had coaxed a protesting guest to sing. After the song she went up to him smiling.

"Oh, Mr. Jenkins," she said, "you must never tell me again that you can't sing—I know now."—New York Telegram.

First Recorded Solar Eclipse.

Herodotus gives us the initial record of a total eclipse of the sun when he observes that about 610 B. C. in the last struggle between the Medes and Lydians, hostilities were brought to a sudden close by the day turning into night.

Case of Admiration.

Her Dad—So you want to marry my daughter. I like your nerve!

Suitor—Well, sir, you ought to. I spent a whole lot of time working it up.—Boston Transcript.

Wireless in the Arctic.

For eight months in the year no mail reaches the coal miners in Spitzbergen, but they are able to get the world news twice a day by wireless telegraph.

Laughter in Persia.

In Persia the man who laughs is called effeminate, but free license is given to female merriment.

A man who tries to catch two rabbits at once catches none.—Japanese Proverb.

Injury Plus Insult.

"Ah," sighed the aged suitor after the young widow had rejected him, "if I only had youth! But alas! I can never be young again!"

"Quite true," she rejoined. "Nature sometimes makes a mistake, but she never repeats it with the same material."—Exchange.

CURIOUS COLOR FACTS.

When Red Seems Black and Green Appears to Turn Blue.

In "Color and Its Application," by M. Luckiesch, are some little known facts regarding color and color illusions. A color may be affected by nine different factors and changed from its original appearance so much that the human eye will see things that are not present.

For instance, hold a piece of red paper at arm's length so that the light from a window will fall upon it. Put behind the red paper a larger piece of green paper and move the two in horizontal lines with the eye fixed closely upon the red patch. The latter will seem to vibrate and to move aimlessly and independently of the green.

A color varies according to the illumination upon it. A green hue will tend toward blue as the light is lowered. Red garments appear red in the sunlight and black when seen under a blue or green illumination. Very few blue fabrics appear blue under electric or gas lights, because there are no blue rays from such illumination centers.

If the eye is fastened steadily upon a white surface in the sunlight immediately after staring upon some brilliantly colored objects it will behold the images of those objects clearly at first, then with increasing dimness, fading gradually through a series of colors, blue, green, indigo, violet, pink, dark orange and so on until they fade from sight.

If the eye has stared longly upon a red surface and then suddenly is shifted to green the intensity of the latter will be greatly enhanced for the first few moments. Painters take the various applications of this law into effect.

FUR, FEATHERS AND FIGHT.

Story of a Battle Between a Hawk and a Jack Rabbit.

A young professor in a South Dakota college witnessed a running fight between a hawk and a jack rabbit last winter and gives the Youth's Companion this interesting account of it:

The hawk had ventured out from the natural protection of a cornfield upon a snow covered prairie. He was discovered by a large hawk, which immediately sallied to the attack. As soon as the rabbit saw his enemy approaching he turned and made for the shelter of the cornfield. The hawk circled over him and then made a swoop from the side across the rabbit's path.

For an instant it seemed that the prize was his, but the rabbit, with his ears lying back, continued to speed for the shelter ahead until the hawk was nearly upon him. Then he suddenly stopped in his tracks, and as the hawk swept by just in front of him he leaped high in the air, straight over the hawk, and striking out with his powerful hind legs, sent his enemy tumbling in the snow.

The rabbit did it all with only a momentary pause that hardly checked the momentum of his rush for the cornfield. Four times the hawk rose in circles and returned to the attack, to be met by the same novel method of defense. Each time the rabbit stopped at the critical moment and, leaping over his pursuer, struck him with his strong legs. With a final burst of speed he gained the cornfield, where the mat of stalks protected him from any further air raids.

The Coup de Monserrat.

The history of the sword stroke the Parisian fencers call the "coup de Monserrat" is romantic. The hero of the story was a young Parisian musician engaged to be married to a young lady of Bordeaux. Quarrelling with a cousin of his fiancée, he got his ears boxed at the Bordeaux club. Ignorant of fencing, he dared not resent the insult and renounced his engagement. But he also took fencing lessons from one Monserrat, a maître d'armes of Toulouse. Monserrat taught him one trick only, and he practiced it for a year. At the end of that time he returned to the Bordeaux club, slapped his man's face and, being called out, instantly ran his opponent through the body with his cunning lunge.

A Bargain.

"I found such a wonderful bargain," said Mrs. Flatter.

"What was it?" asked her husband.

"You know I went downtown to buy a hat. Well, just as I got in the store they put up a sign 'All hats at half price!'"

"So you only had to spend half the money you intended?"

"Oh, no, I bought two hats instead of one."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cynical Discrimination.

"Do you think contentment is a blessing?"

"It depends on the kind of contentment. If your contentment is due to the fact that you have about everything you want it is highly desirable."—Washington Star.

Probably.

The Orator—I ask you, Wot is this life we're led to? Soon I'll be lyin' with me forefathers. The Voice—An' givin' them points at the game too.—London Sketch.

Farms on Edge.

What might be described as farms on edge are the famous rice terraces upon the mountain slopes of the Philippine Islands. These farms, in the shape of ribbons miles and miles long, cover sides of ranges that in this country would be considered about right for goat pastures, so steep and rugged are they. The patient island farmers cultivate every foot of them, however, the labor extending high toward the summit and covering immense areas. The grade of the terraces is skillfully designed to carry the water down the mountain side without waste and without washing away the land, so that the crops are benefited by a rainfall which would otherwise wash away all the soil from the rocks.—St. Nicholas.

Such Language.

I asked an Italian who speaks correct English which language his children learned to write more readily, Italian or English.

"Italian," said he. "Your English words don't sound the way they look."

To show what this poor man had in mind I shall quote some suggestions given to me by one of the most famous scholars, philosophers and professional men in America. They show what a curiously language English is!

If daughter equals dawter and slaughter equals slawter, why does not laughter equal lawter?

Put it vice versa, and, if laughter is laffer, why is not daughter dafter and slaughter slafter?

Enough is enough, but cough is not cuff. However, if cough is cawf, shouldn't enough be enawf?

Plough is pronounced plow, and bough is bow, but cough is not cow.

Moreover, a little Italian, knowing that cough is pronounced cawf, is liable to spell the cup of morning beverage cough-peace.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Early Artificial Limb.

There is preserved in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, what is probably the very earliest specimen extant of an artificial leg. This remarkable limb is considerably over 2,000 years old, having been unearthed in 1855 from a tomb at Capua, which was built at least as far back as 500 B. C. Yet for beauty of shape and carefulness of construction it might vie with many of those turned out today. It is made with pieces of thin bronze, fastened by bronze rivets to a hollow wooden core, and is modeled so as to accurately represent the form of a real leg. The outside is believed to have been enameled flesh color, and the upper part of the artificial leg was connected with the living stump by means of a circlet of sheet bronze edged with small rivets, probably used to fasten a leather lining.—Pearsall.

The New and Old Geology.

In its early history geology presented two schools—one insisting on a doctrine of "catastrophes," the other on a doctrine of "uniformity." The former regarded the changes which have manifested taken place in our planet as having occurred at epochs abrupt, while the other school, relying on the great principle of the invariability of the laws of nature, insisted that affairs had always gone on in the same way as they do now. It is hardly necessary to say that the latter theory has driven the old theory of catastrophes completely from the field.—New York American.

Big William Penn.

The statue of William Penn at the city hall in Philadelphia weighs thirty tons and is thirty-seven feet high. Some other dimensions are: Hat rim, twenty-three feet in circumference; nose, thirteen inches long; eyes, twelve inches long and four inches wide; hair, four feet long; arms, twelve feet six inches long; waist, twenty-four feet in circumference; legs, from ankle to knee, ten feet; calf, eight feet eight inches in circumference.

Good Business.

"We're raising \$10,000 to build a library," said the committee calling on a Scotch millionaire, "and we want you to be one of ten to give \$1,000."

"I'll tell you what I'll do for you," said the canny Scot. "I'll give you the last thousand."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Powdered Wigs.

From childhood Louis XV., French monarch, used powder upon his wig and made it completely white, which custom was imitated by his courtiers. This practice continued until the reign of terror, when wigs and powder disappeared together from France.

Beards.

In the reign of Henry IV. of France the various styles of face decorations were distinguished as the pointed beard, the square beard, the round beard, the aureole beard, the swallow-tail beard as well as the aristocratic leaf beard.

Beauty Adorned.

"No one can paint the lily." "No! Then I'm subject to hallucinations as I pass along our public thoroughfares."—Kansas City Journal.

+++++ PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT. +++++
+ The Dust Peril. +
+ Dust is harmful when it is +
+ present in any quantity, for it +
+ irritates and inflames the air +
+ passages, and irritation can and +
+ does lead to destruction of lung +
+ tissue. +
+ Dust prepares the way for the +
+ ever alert germs that cause +
+ colds, catarrh, influenza, pneu- +
+ monia and phthisis. +
+ When sweeping or dusting, +
+ proper ventilation is essential. +
+ Rugs are more sanitary than +
+ carpets. They allow outdoor +
+ cleaning and exposure to sun. +
+ In dusting and sweeping use +
+ as little dust as possible should +
+ be raised. Feather dusters and +
+ dry cloths should never be used. +
+ If a room is carpeted scatter +
+ small pieces of damp newspaper +
+ over the surface of the carpet +
+ before sweeping. +
+ Every precaution should be +
+ taken if there is illness in a +
+ house, particularly tuberculosis. +
+ To prevent the germs of the dis- +
+ ease from getting into the air +
+ and dust. +
+ +++++

Cutting.

Sapleigh—I like a girl who can take a joke. Miss Keen—Then you stand a splendid chance of being accepted.—Boston Transcript.

Who would not have feet set on his neck let him not stoop.—Italian Saying.

FINDING NATURAL GAS.

It Is Really a Mining Venture Based Almost Wholly on Chance.

The obtaining of natural gas is essentially a mining proposition with, however, more unknown, uncontrollable and uncertain features to contend with than exist in any other class of mining or in any other business.

There is absolutely no certain way of finding natural gas. The only method to pursue is to drill holes in the ground until a field is developed.

There are no sure surface indications for guidance, although some geologists claim that they can locate gas. The results of their endeavors, however, very rarely substantiate such claims.

The first process in the work is to send out men to secure the leases. They visit the farmers and landowners and endeavor to secure the gas rights on the most favorable terms.

If the territory is strictly "wildcat"—that is, remote from gas developments—the land can usually be leased without much difficulty and at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents an acre a year, for any ten years, with the provision that unless oil or gas is found in paying quantities before the expiration of the term the lease becomes null and void.

If, however, a successful well is drilled during the term of the agreement the lease is extended for "as long as oil or gas is found in paying quantities."—National Magazine.

FINE MEAT IN THE SEA.

The Supply Is Plentiful, but Man Allows It to Go to Waste.

It is reported that in 1909 an inhabitant of the island of Nantucket, which has very poor soil, looking at the whales playing in the ocean, said:

"There is a green pasture where our children's grandchildren will go for bread."

He considered the ocean from a commercial point of view. We now observe as we look at the waterscape of the world, "There is a green pasture where our children's grandchildren, far removed, will go for meat." So writes Zonia Baber of Chicago in the Scientific Monthly in an article urging "an international closed season for all marine mammals except the killer whale—the only one that destroys warm blooded animals—until these valuable sea creatures could multiply in sufficient numbers to replace in part the position in the food supply now occupied by sheep and cattle."

Among the animals that are being extinguished by man, animals that if properly preserved could supply us with an almost limitless quantity of fine meat, are the whales, manatees, dugongs, sea cows, seals and walrus.

Roman Bricks.

When the preparations for rebuilding the Campanile, in Venice, were undertaken the archaeologists were afforded an opportunity to make some interesting studies of the bricks. It was found that they had been used in arches, fortifications, the tops of walls and in other ways before they were built into the campanile and that they were not Venetian but Roman bricks. These ancient bricks were made in slices, for in many the layers could be seen undisturbed. It is said that bricks made this way can bear a greater weight than modern bricks. The bricks examined were of the first century. One of them bore the imprint of a horseshoe, which may prove that Romans used a horseshoe like ours, although it is generally believed that their horseshoes were strapped on, not nailed.

Broke the Rule.

A new story is being told about a certain London club, famed internationally for both its exclusiveness and its dullness.

In one of the rooms a rule of silence is stringently enforced, any necessary order to a waiter having to be given in a whisper. One day occupants of the room were startled to see a member press a bell button with evident annoyance and when the waiter appeared to hear him exclaim, pointing to a neighbor in a chair:

"Waiter, remove that member." The man in the chair had been dead three days.—Exchange.

Occupational Diseases.

A study of the subject of occupational diseases affords abundant surprises. Housemaid's knee, for instance, which for many years has served as a subject for humorous comment, proves to be a frequent malady of miners. Dust has been found to contain not only minute particles, but a watery envelope surrounding the particles. Sawing certain kinds of woods is said to produce irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and eyes. Chimney sweeps are especially subject to cancer because soot gets into the system.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Lost Art.

The four-year-old had just been re-proved at the table. He continued to talk cheerfully, though unanswered, to father. After some minutes of soliloquy he turned to mother and remarked:

"Your husband doesn't talk very much this noon, does he, mother?"—Harper's Magazine.

Thumb Rings.

Thumb rings, which must have been very ungainly and ugly, were worn from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and in "Henry IV." Falstaff boasts that in his youth he was stiff enough to "creep into any aderman's thumb ring."

Mustaches in England.

Police men, like soldiers, were at one time forbidden to wear mustaches, and Hull is believed to have led the way to liberty in this respect by passing a resolution permitting the guardians of the peace "to wear a beard and mustache if they think fit." This was in 1850. It was in more recent years that the directors of the Bank of England issued an order forbidding the clerks to wear mustaches during business hours.—London Chronicle.

Wings and Wishbones.

Scientists call the "wishbone" the furcula, and it is the union of what are in man two collar bones. These receive the brunt of the strokes of the wing that turn the creature in its flight.

Few of us appreciate the strength of the stroke of the bird's wing. A swan has been known to break a man's leg by a blow of its wing, and in like manner the wing beatings of the larger birds are dangerous if they strike the human head or face. If, therefore, a large bird is in the habit of making sudden turns to right or left on its flight it must be fitted with a "wishbone" capable of withstanding the great strain of the wing stroke on the one side when unaccompanied by action on the other.

For this reason we find in the eagle and birds of its class that turn quickly a furcula that is a perfect Roman arch, widely at variance with the Gothic arch, which is the shape of the "wishbone" of our common fowls. The eagle's furcula is everywhere equally strong and lacks those points of weakness that make our sport of breaking the "wishbone" possible.

How Some of Them Are Named.

In "Blackfoot Tales of Glacier National Park" J. W. Schultz says that a visitor at his camp told this story about the simple but absurd way in which names are often selected:

A government employer was at Gunsight pass, one of the most weirdly beautiful places in this whole country, putting up a tablet on which were painted arrows that pointed to the different mountains, the name of each peak alongside its particular arrow.

A tourist standing near and watching the work suddenly exclaimed: "Why, over there is a peak which seems to have no name. Can you not name it after me?"

"Certainly I can," the employee answered. He painted another arrow and inscribed beside it, "Zebneri peak."

"And over there is a fine waterfall," the tourist said. "Will you please name it after my little daughter?"

"Sure!" said the man, and he painted another arrow pointing to "Mary Frances falls."

Florida's Curious Spring.

Within a few miles of salt water, at a point not far from Tampa bay, Florida, there is an immense spring, which has formed a pool perhaps 100 yards wide and of great depth. At times the waters of this pool lie clear as the summer air, gradually deepening into the green shadows of its mysterious depths. Schools of great silver tarpon may then be seen, and they give the spring its name. At other seasons its waters rise bubbling and gurgling, with heat, but from some sudden subterranean pressure. At such times the waters of Lake Butler, a mile away, are seen to fall. It is believed that there is some connection between the two bodies of water and that the spring is an outlet for the waters of the lake in the rainy season.—Argonaut.

You Can't Find Them.

They used to walk through the Scotch cemeteries on the Sabbath by way of maintaining the proper rigorous mental attitude. Sandy MacTosh, who had never been suspected of brilliance of thought, returned home from one of these Sunday excursions and said, "Feyther, I took a bit walk about th' cemetery th' day, an' I readit a' th' inscriptions on th' tombstones."

"Aye? An' whil' wis yer thochts after ye had feenished?" asked his stern parent.

"Weel, feyther, I wunnert whaur a' th' wicked folk wis buried."

Something Coming to Him.

"How old are you?" asked the judge of a prisoner who was under arrest for stealing.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back, if your urine stains linen, if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the diseased kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottle. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rensselaer, N.Y.

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Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

Day	Time	Day	Time
Newport	10.00 a.m.	New York	7.00 a.m.
New York	11.00 a.m.	Newport	12.00 p.m.
Newport	1.00 p.m.	New York	1.00 p.m.
New York	2.00 p.m.	Newport	2.00 p.m.
Newport	3.00 p.m.	New York	3.00 p.m.
New York	4.00 p.m.	Newport	4.00 p.m.
Newport	5.00 p.m.	New York	5.00 p.m.
New York	6.00 p.m.	Newport	6.00 p.m.
Newport	7.00 p.m.	New York	7.00 p.m.
New York	8.00 p.m.	Newport	8.00 p.m.
Newport	9.00 p.m.	New York	9.00 p.m.

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New England Steamship Co.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect September 24, 1915.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Union week days, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.05 a.m., 1.00, 2.05, 3.10, 4.05 p.m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.55, 11.05 a.m., 3.45, 5.05, 9.05 p.m.	Midtown and Portland— 5.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p.m.	Providence— 6.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p.m.	Providence (via Fall River)— 6.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p.m.
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Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you?
Neighbor—Oh, not at all. But I tell you, what does she wear—mittens or boxing gloves?—Life.

WOMEN AS LETTER WRITERS.

They Are Better Than Men Because They Like to Gossip.

The art of letter writing is considered by the French an essentially feminine gift, probably because for years it was the only means of literary expression open to women. But the real secret of women's ability to write good letters is that they are not ashamed to record trifles.

Men feel after they have described the weather and the state of their affections that they have done their duty. A woman will tell what another woman wore, what her best friend said, who is rumored engaged to whom, what two best enemies are not speaking and add, maybe, the breakfast menu. In letters women give a little of real life, and their correspondence is really written conversation.

Letter writing is a delicate and difficult art, for, aside from its charming features, more harm has been done by the written word than by all the foolish converse in the world.

Unkind remarks written are hard to erase from the heart. A foolish protestation of affection is a shame and grief forever to the writer. Every indiscreet written confidence is a curse that will come home to roost with the inevitability of the homing bird.

Letter writing should be an art; the art of trifles. It should be the art of being interesting, but not compromising. —Spokane Spokesman-Review.

THE FIRST GAS BALLOON.

Aerial Navigation Had Its Origin in Cavendish's Experiment.

It was on Aug. 1, 1707, that the Scotchman Black of Edinburgh filled a little bag with hydrogen gas and watched it rise to the ceiling of his room, and it was right then and there that the science of aeronautics was born.

Cavendish had only a little while before proved that hydrogen gas was about eleven times lighter than common air, and it occurred to Black that, such being the case, a light bag inflated with it would ascend. The experiment in his room in Edinburgh showed that his surmise was correct.

It was not long after Black made his demonstration that Montgolfier sent a silken balloon up into the heavens and watched it curving through space, and the following year, 1783, the Montgolfiers Joseph and Stephen made a successful ascent in a balloon. The same year Charles ascended in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 6,770 feet.

Ballooning from that moment was a success, and in an amazingly short time it became popular in all lands. —New York American.

Korea's Singing Girls.

One of the attractive personalities encountered in Korea is the singing girl. At the social gatherings and festivals of the wealthy she serves the guests and then sings, plays the guitar and recites.

These girls, although from the humblest order, are well educated from a Korean point of view, and their services are in great demand.

They can be hired singly or in numbers, according to the needs of the host, and they entertain many a feast which, except for their presence, would be simply an excuse for gormandizing, most Koreans being gross feeders.

As religious and social festivals are occurring constantly in Korea, the pretty singing girls are kept busy, no entertainments being thought worth while without their presence.

Don't Know Their Own Names.

The case of a witness at Kingston police court who did not know the name of the thoroughfare wherein he lived could easily be paralleled any day in London's mean streets. More instances have been known where a wife did not know her husband's, and consequently her own name! In the easy going fashion of the poor streets people are known by some short title such as Bill or Ginger. Very well; Iza from the pickle factory gets acquainted with a young man under such a name and eventually marries the said Bill or Ginger without ever knowing his people's surname. Why, then, should these Bohemians trouble to learn the names of their own streets? —London Globe.

Goldsmith's Obituary Notice.

It would be difficult to find a more quaint announcement of death than that published in an old newspaper in 1774, at the time of Oliver Goldsmith's demise.

"1774, April 4. Died, Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. Deserter! Is the village. The traveler hath laid him down to rest; the good natured man is no more; he stoops but to conquer the thorn that performed his sad office; it is a mournful task from which the hero must essay to meet the dread tyrant with more than Grecian or Roman fortitude."

Discovered.

"Who gave the bride away?" asked Mrs. Jones of her daughter, who had just returned from the wedding.

"Her little brother," replied the daughter. "He stood up in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Blanche, you've got him at last!'" —New York Times.

Long Way to Go.

Vicar—I'm sorry to hear that you've been quarrelling again with your wife, Giles. I know she has a bitter tongue, but I believe hers to be a thoroughly gentle nature at bottom. Giles—Mellie, p'son, wedde, but she's terrible deep. —London Answers.

I pack my troubles in as little compass as I can for myself and never let them sanny others.—Southern.

Quite Common.

"What kind of character is old Mrs. Gaddy?"

"One of the kind that doesn't let anybody else have any."—Baltimore American.

Duty and today are ours; results and futurity belong to God.—Horace Greeley.

TREES TURNED TO STONE.

Freaks of Nature in the Petrified Forests of Arizona.

The petrified forest of Arizona, really a series of petrified forests, lies a short distance south of Adamana, on the line of the Santa Fe railway. There are four forests, included in a government reservation called Petrified Forest National Monument, created by presidential proclamation in 1906.

The name "forest" is not strictly appropriate, for the petrified tree trunks are all prostrate and are broken into sections. The logs are the remains of giant trees that grew in triassic time, the age of reptiles.

The trees were of several kinds, but most of them were related to the Norfolk Island pine, now used for indoor decoration. Doubtless they grew in a nearly level area, after falling, drifted down a watercourse and lodged in some eddy or a sand bank. Later they were buried by sand and clay, finally to a depth of several thousand feet.

The conversion to stone was effected by gradual replacement of the woody material by silica in the form called chalcedony, deposited by underground water. A small amount of iron oxides deposited at the same time has given the brilliant and beautiful brown, yellow and red tints which appear in much of the material.

Some of the tree trunks are six feet in diameter and more than 100 feet in length. In the first forest there is a tree trunk that forms a natural bridge over a small ravine, the water having first washed away the overlying clay and sand and then, following a crevice, worked out the channel underneath. The length of this log is 110 feet and the diameter four feet at the butt and one and a half feet at the top.—United States Geological Survey.

TOPPLING ICEBERGS.

They May Account For Ships That Vanish and Leave No Trace.

Admittedly the worst danger menacing transatlantic travelers in modern days, with steamers of such speed as are plying on the Atlantic, is that of collision with an iceberg in a dense fog.

Most probably some ships that vanish are sent to the bottom by the overturning of logs from the impact of collision. The erosive action of salt water on the submerged mass, with the play of the sun on the exposed portion, often produces a delicate balance, which is destroyed by a man's hand. In 1907 the French ship *Le Comte de Paris* was wrecked on a log, and the fragments from her bow were found on the beach of a small island. The log was a mass of ice which suddenly loomed up through the fog right across the route she must go. It is too late to stop her, no change of helm will bring her clear; those on board can only pray that the berg will stand firm against the shock. If so, the ship may escape with a battered bow. But if the berg upsets it is easy to understand the appalling consequences of a thousand tons of weight falling on a ship or smashing in her underbody as swings up beneath her.—American Review of Reviews.

Cats in Ancient Wales.

An ancient statute ascribed to Howell the Good, a Welsh prince, who ruled in 948, regulated the price of cats. A penny was the price of a kitten before its eyes were open, twopenny until it had caught its first mouse and fourpence when it was old enough for combat. He who stole a cat from the royal granaries forfeited either a milk ewe, with its fleece and lamb, or as much wheat as would cover the body of the cat suspended by its tail, with its nose touching the ground. A penny was a coin of great purchasing power in the tenth century.

An Arithmetical Tragedy.

He sat stunned by the news that one of his employees was missing and also most of the cash. To a friend he moaned his troubles.

"My business activities multiplied," he said, "so that I had to divide my attention. I trusted him, and—as you see—I was nourishing an idea in my bosom."

"No," said his friend, "you're using the wrong term. He was a subtraction."

There are 1,000,000 tons of stone in the world.

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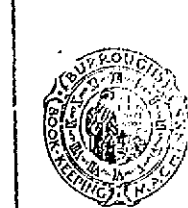
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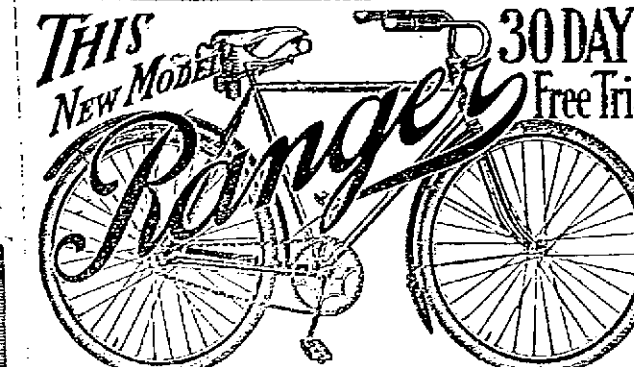
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Saturday, November 11, 1916.

The result of the contest for Congressman from this district makes Mr. Guy Norman the logical candidate two years from now.

Governor Beekman's great accomplishment as a vote getter makes it certain that the people of the state will award him the honors at no far distant date. At this time he can safely be called the most popular man in Rhode Island.

If half the reports are in a calling distance of the truth, our Democratic friends in this state did not lack for campaign funds in the Senatorial and Congressional contests. Rumor puts the cost of the election of the U. S. Senator and Representative at a very high figure.

The National election being over, Newport's attention is now turned to the city election. Thus far there is only one candidate for mayor in the field and that is ex-Senator Burdick. There will doubtless be more later. All of the present board of aldermen are candidates for re-election.

As far as can be ascertained the votes by women did not affect the result in a single state where women voted. Wherever a separate tally was kept it showed that the women divided on the same lines as the men. It is more than probable, however, that the majority of women in California voted for Wilson.

Further investigation shows that there is nothing the matter with Newport's credit after all. The bonds alluded to last week as selling for less than some Massachusetts town bonds were serial bonds of a portion of which are paid off each year. This class of bonds invariably sell for less than long time bonds. The bonds of the Massachusetts town alluded to last week were long time bonds and moreover full exempt in that state. City Clerk Fuller informs us that Newport's bonds sell higher than any other of the same class of any New England city. Newport's debt has not reached the limit allowed by law by over two million dollars.

The plurality of over 13,000 votes recorded for Governor Beekman is the largest ever given to any candidate for governor of Rhode Island, and is the more notable in view of the fact that Rhode Island elected a Democratic senator by about 7000. At the last election Governor Beekman received a plurality of 8314, which was regarded as unusually large. Previous to this year the largest plurality recorded was 11,769 for Governor Pothier in 1909. Governor Dyer received a plurality of 11,619 in 1898, and Governor Lippitt one of 11,411 in 1896. Governor Beekman's popularity throughout the state means that the Republican party must turn to him when it has an important office to be filled.

President Wilson Re-elected.

The re-election of President Woodrow Wilson seems to be assured, the State of California registering its electoral vote for the Democratic candidate which gives him a majority of the electoral college. While the election in many States is close and there is still a chance for changes on a recount of the ballots, it is doubtful if there will be any material change in the result of the election.

The days since the election on Tuesday have been busy ones. Tuesday evening the Wilson papers in New York conceded the election of Mr. Hughes on the returns from the Eastern States, but as the Western returns came in, the aspect changed and the election appeared to be in doubt. Since that time reports have alternated; first in favor of Wilson and then in favor of Hughes, until it finally sifted down to California and Montana. Friday morning, it was announced that California stood for Wilson and these 13 electoral votes gave him the necessary majority of the electoral college, but by a very close vote.

Not since the election of Grover Cleveland in 1894 has there been such long-continued suspense following an election. In ordinary circumstances, the result is known before the morning following election day, but the remarkably close vote this year made it very uncertain.

The re-election of President Wilson is a grave disappointment to millions of patriotic citizens. Republican votes, aided by the women's votes in suffrage states like California and Kansas, are responsible for his election. And these votes were won for Wilson on the cowardly slogan "He has kept us out of war!" Without discussing the truth of this assertion, which is certainly a debatable subject, the true American should be chagrined and humiliated that such an issue could take precedence over the true Americanism, regardless of fear or favor, that was represented in the person of Judge Hughes. We have believed hitherto that the weak-kneed policy of President Wilson was but his own policy, that would be rebuked by the nation, but to-day the American people stand committed to an endorsement of his acts. If the shades of our heroic ancestors can look upon our country to-day, what terrible humiliation they must feel for the America that they built.

Election in the State.

The election in Rhode Island on Tuesday produced at least one great surprise in the defeat of United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt by former Congressman Peter Goelet Gerry by the substantial plurality of over 7000 votes. The Republican leaders were amazed and almost stunned at the outcome of the first election of a Senator by popular vote. It was difficult to believe that the people of Rhode Island would deliberately throw away the vast power of Senator Lippitt in Washington in favor of a popular man representing the minority party in the State.

The re-election of Congressman O'Shaunessy, Democrat, was not so surprising, as it had been fully realized that he was a hard man to beat because of his strong personal following. Still it had been hoped that Senator Ezra Dixon of Bristol would give him a hard run, but O'Shaunessy secured a plurality of over 2500 votes.

It is hardly necessary to say that Governor Beekman won, receiving a plurality of over 13,000, and running away ahead of his ticket all through the State. The Governor is by all odds the strongest man in the State to-day, a place that he has earned by his honest, earnest and consistent efforts for the welfare of the State, coupled by a genial comradeship that wins him friends everywhere.

Rhode Island gave a plurality of about 6000 for Hughes and Fairbanks, which was considerably smaller than had been expected but still was large enough to register the State firmly on the right side.

There are a number of changes in the General Assembly, the Democrats making slight gains there but not enough to imperil the majorities of the Republicans. All the propositions were approved by substantial majorities, all sections of the State being in their favor.

The general State ticket of course is strongly Republican as the general officers being re-elected by large pluralities.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

First District	Second District	Third District
Barrington 104	148	104
Bristol 148	148	104
Central Falls 148	148	104
Charlottesville 148	148	104
Cranston 148	148	104
East Greenwich 148	148	104
East Providence 148	148	104
Jamestown 148	148	104
Lincoln 148	148	104
Little Compton 148	148	104
Middletown 148	148	104
Newport 148	148	104
North Kingstown 148	148	104
Providence 148	148	104
Portsmouth 148	148	104
Warwick 148	148	104
West Greenwich 148	148	104
West Warwick 148	148	104
Woonsocket 148	148	104
Woonsocket 148	148	104

FOR PRESIDENT.

Vote by Cities and Towns.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Reinhold, S.
Barrington 521	148	104	104
Bristol 521	148	104	104
Central Falls 521	148	104	104
Charlottesville 521	148	104	104
Cranston 521	148	104	104
East Greenwich 521	148	104	104
East Providence 521	148	104	104
Jamestown 521	148	104	104
Lincoln 521	148	104	104
Little Compton 521	148	104	104
Middletown 521	148	104	104
Newport 521	148	104	104
North Kingstown 521	148	104	104
Providence 521	148	104	104
Portsmouth 521	148	104	104
Warwick 521	148	104	104
West Greenwich 521	148	104	104
West Warwick 521	148	104	104
Woonsocket 521	148	104	104
Woonsocket 521	148	104	104

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Lippitt, Gerry, Harris, Miller	Reinhold, S.	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.
Barrington 80	170	2	1
Bristol 676	170	2	1
Charlottesville 129	170	2	1
Cranston 116	170	2	1
East Greenwich 116	170	2	1
East Providence 116	170	2	1
Jamestown 116	170	2	1
Lincoln 116	170	2	1
Little Compton 116	170	2	1
Middletown 116	170	2	1
Newport 116	170	2	1
North Kingstown 116	170	2	1
Providence 116	170	2	1
Portsmouth 116	170	2	1
Warwick 116	170	2	1
West Greenwich 116	170	2	1
West Warwick 116	170	2	1
Woonsocket 116	170	2	1
Woonsocket 116	170	2	1

FOR GOVERNOR.

Beekman, Munroe, Way, Hix, Tucker	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Reinhold, S.
Barrington 80	122	3	1
Bristol 745	122	3	1
Charlottesville 129	122	3	1
Cranston 116	122	3	1
East Greenwich 116	122	3	1
East Providence 116	122	3	1
Jamestown 116	122	3	1
Lincoln 116	122	3	1
Little Compton 116	122	3	1
Middletown 116	122	3	1
Newport 116	122	3	1
North Kingstown 116	122	3	1
Providence 116	122	3	1
Portsmouth 116	122	3	1
Warwick 116	122	3	1
West Greenwich 116	122	3	1
West Warwick 116	122	3	1
Woonsocket 116	122	3	1
Woonsocket 116	122	3	1

Richmond	103	112	2	10	03
Scituate	103	112	2	10	03
Smithfield	103	112	2	10	03
So. Kingstown	103	112	2	10	03
Tiverton	103	112	2	10	03
Warwick	103	112	2	10	03
West Warwick	103	112	2	10	03
Woonsocket	103	112	2	10	03
Woonsocket	103	112	2	10	03

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES ELECTED

Senate.
Barrington—Arthur L. Smith, R.
Bristol—John L. Connerly, D.
Charlottesville—William H. McCabe, D.
Central Falls—Barry, D.
Charlottesville—Asa T. Hoxsie, D.
Cranston—Alfred R. Lamoureux, D.
Cranston—Willis S. Drummond, R.
Cumberland—Thomas McKenna, D.
East Greenwich—Nathaniel G. Carpenter, R.
East Providence—James M. Armstrong, R.
Exeter—Charles A. Pratt, D.
Foster—Walter C. Simmons, R.
Glocester—Howard W. Farnum, R.
Hopkinton—John J. Taylor, R.
Jamestown—Alphonse J. Head, R.
Johnston—Jacob B. W. Wilder, R.
Little Compton—Philip H. Wilbour, R.
Lincoln—Harris, D.
Middletown—Frank T. Peckham, R.
Narragansett—Henry B. Kane, R.
Newport—Guy Norman, R.
North Kingstown—Ray G. Lewis, R.
North Shoreham—George W. Madison, R.
North Providence—Robert Hay, R.
North Smithfield—Wardle, D.
Pawtucket—George T. Gorton, R.
Portsmouth—Arthur A. Sherman, R.
Providence—George Jepherson, R.
Richmond—Casey, D.
Scituate—Gilbert B. Cutler, D.
Smithfield—Franklin Colwell, R.
South Kingstown—Kenyon, D.
Tiverton—Henry C. Wilcox, R.
Warwick—Sugy, Cit.
Warwick—Aldrich, R.
West Greenwich—Leon D. Andrews, R.

West Warwick—Archambault, D.
Westerly—Albert H. Langworthy, R.
Woonsocket—McLaughlin, D.

House of Representatives.
Barrington—Peck (Rep.); Thayer (Rep.).
Bristol—Hammill (Rep.); Thayer (Rep.).
Burrillville—Ross (Dem.); Greene (Dem.).
Central Falls—Lawton (Rep.); Bonvouloir (Dem.); Dolan (Dem.) Walsh (Dem.); Conroy (Dem.).
Charlottesville—Gates (Rep.).
Cranston—Jennings (Rep.); Boyto (Rep.); Hamilton (Rep.); Bodwell (Rep.).
Cumberland—McCauley (Dem.); Marshall (Rep.).
East Greenwich—White (Rep.).
East Providence—McCormick (Rep.); Butts (Rep.); Dunn (Dem.).
Exeter—Grinnell (Dem.).
Foster—Phillips (Rep.).
Glocester—Knight (Rep.).
Hopkinton—Briggs (Rep.).
Jamestown—Peckham (Rep.).
Johnston—Sanderson (Rep.).
Lincoln—Zurinden (Dem.); Toner (Rep.).
Little Compton—Peckham (Rep.).
Middletown—Chase (Rep.).
Narragansett—Bliss (Rep.).
Newport—Lawton (Rep.); Coggeshall (Rep.); Levy (Rep.); Maher (Dem.); Martin (Dem.).
North Kingstown—Littlefield (Rep.).
North Providence—Slocum (Rep.).
North Smithfield—Kane (Dem.).
Pawtucket—Fortin (Rep.); Cash (Rep.); Lyons (Dem.); Barker (Rep.).
Whipple (Rep.); Thurber (Rep.); Taylor (Rep.); Brazeau (Rep.); Rittman (Rep.); Witherow (Dem.).
Portsmouth—Manchester (Rep.).
Providence—Guildford (Rep.); Sumner (Rep.); Mitchell (Rep.); Joslin (Rep.); Gaynor (Dem.); Devlin (Dem.); Eaton (Rep.); McLaughlin (Rep.); Reid (Soc.); Gowdy (Rep.); Clement (Rep.); Mathews (Rep. and Dem.); Kiernan (Dem.); De Pasquale (Dem.); O'Meara (Dem.); Geary (Rep. and Dem.); Aiello (Dem.); Maher (Dem.); Hudson (Rep.); Talcott (Rep.); Clark (Rep.); Ballou (Rep.); Hughes (Dem.); Flynn (Dem.); Greene (Rep.).
Richmond—Wells (Rep.).
Scituate—Rhodes (Rep.).
Smithfield—Thurber (Rep.).
South Kingstown—Littlefield (Dem.).
Tiverton—Hambly (Rep.).
Warwick—Gagnon (Rep.).
Warwick—Brown (Rep.); Lynch (Rep.).
Westerly—Haswell (Rep.); Davis (Ind.).
West Greenwich—Fiske (Rep.).
West Warwick—Tow (Dem.); Reddy (Dem.); Harrenius (Rep.).
Woonsocket—Andrews (Rep.); Emidy (Dem.); Higgins (Rep.); Quinn (Rep.); Probst (Rep.); Horrick (Dem.); Archambault (Rep.); Soucy (Dem.); Letendre (Rep.).

During the last 12 months there were built in the United States by steam railroads only 716 miles of new line, the lowest annual record for more than 50 years. In 1864, during the Civil War, only 738 miles were constructed. It is not to be expected that people will put money into railroads hampered as they are on all sides by hostile legislation. The growth of the country demands many miles of new roads which will not be built till there is a change in the policy of government conduct towards the capital invested in such enterprises.

Gold pouring in from abroad, in payment for war orders and other exports, is to blame for the present alarming increase in the cost of living. According to Director of the Mint, the advance in prices results, he says, from the present prosperity, founded on tremendous exports with reduced imports, caused by the war in Europe. In the last two years \$700,000,000 in gold over the usual importations has come into the United States.

Investigations thus far point to the railroads as being chiefly to blame for the coal situation. Official figures for the first nine months of this year show an increased production of anthracite coal compared with 1915. The Department of Justice is conducting a sweep inquiry into the reasons for price advances in coal and other necessities.

Alderman and Mrs. James McLeish will observe their fortieth wedding anniversary at their home on Rosemeath avenue on next Monday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Emery H. Porter have turned for a trip to California.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. NOVEMBER 1916.

STANDARD TIME.

Deaths.

In this city, 5th Inst., Walter Frederick Heas, in his 56th year.

In this city, 5th Inst., Cornelius S. Sullivan, in his 51st year.

In this city, 5th Inst., John Douglas, in his 51st year.

In this city, 5th Inst., Margaret H. Loughlin, in her 51st year.

In this city, 5th Inst., Thomas H. son of the late John and Catherine Grimes.

In this city, 5th Inst., Susan M., widow of Peter Warren.

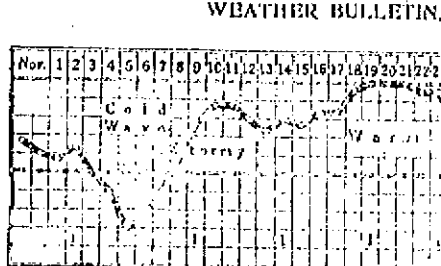
In this city, 5th Inst., Joseph S. Lewis, in his 41st year.

In this city, 5th Inst., Eliza Richards, widow of William Henry Manchester, in her 60th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS.

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding townships, houses, farms and undeveloped lands, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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November temperatures and precipitation will average about normal. First and last weeks will be cooler than usual, middle two weeks warmer than usual. Cold waves near November 6 and 27, warm waves near the 11th and 20th. Most and most severe storms during the weeks centering on November 8 and 28.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperatures and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 12 to 16, warm wave 11 to 16, cool wave 14 to 16. Temperatures of that week will average higher than usual, storms will be greater than usual force, precipitation will be above normal. In all parts bordering on Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and on Pacific slope. No severe cold wave is expected. A notable and radical rise in temperatures was predicted for Nov. 5 to 21 with no very severe cold during that sixteen days, then a great fall in temperatures, Nov. 22 to Dec. 6, with very cold weather about latter date. Less than usual precipitation from Nov. 5 to 21 and more than usual 22 to Dec. 6.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near Nov. 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross summit of Rockies by close of 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 20, eastern sections 21, reaching Newfoundland near 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The important features of this disturbance will be several days of unusually warm weather, the Indian Summer that will prevail from Nov. 11 to 22, and the beginning of real winter that will come in with the cold wave following this storm. With that colder wave will begin a long spell of greater than usual precipitation.

Newport County still remains steadfast in the Republican ranks. It gave a large majority for Governor Beekman and all of the State ticket. It elected a Republican senator from every town and only two of the opposite political faith will go to the house of representatives from the entire county. Three old and experienced men have been re-elected in Senators Wilbur of Little Compton, Head of Jamestown and Wilcox of Tiverton. Most of the rest have had experience in the lower body.

The executive committee of the Housewives League is urging its 700,000 members to stop buying cold storage eggs until the price has been reduced to 35 cents. The League claims that dealers paid 22 cents for eggs for which they now demand 60 and 70 cents.

Notwithstanding Detroit, the automobile man, lives in Ford and spent thousands of dollars to help out Wilson, his city went for Hughes by a large majority.

MIDDLETOWN.

BOARD OF CANNASERS MEETS.—The Town Council held a meeting as a Board of Cannasers at the town hall on the afternoon of Friday, the third instant, and made the final revision of the voting lists. One name was stricken from the general list and two added, leaving a total of 349. Thirteen names were stricken from the list of voters on all questions, one from lack of residence and twelve from failure to pay their taxes, leaving a total of 277. The lists were certified by the President of the Board and delivered to the Town Clerk.

TOWN MEETING.—In the Presidential election held in November, 1912, there were 336 voters qualified to vote and 318 voted. On Tuesday last there were 349 qualified to vote and only 290 voted. All of the candidates on the Republican ticket received a substantial increase in the number of votes, as compared with 1912. The candidate for Representative in Congress being the only one not sharing much in the increase. His gain was only nine, while George F. O'Shaunessy his Democratic competitor received 113 votes seven more than in 1912. Mr. O'Shaunessy received 48 more votes than any candidate for Presidential elector under his party name.

The candidates for Presidential electors in the Republican column received 73 more votes than the same class of electors did in 1912.

The vote on the license question was as emphatic in the negative as in former years, only 40 voters favored the granting of licenses while 223 were opposed, a majority of 183. The proposition to appropriate an additional \$500,000 for completing the re-construction of the Oliphant school house, was carried by a majority of 81, the vote standing, Yes, 119 No, 38.

The matter of providing safe and suitable receptacles for the record books and official files in the Town Clerk's Office, was referred to a Committee, consisting of Joshua Coggeshall, William J. Peckham and John L. Simmons. The State Record Commissioner has recently condemned one old Miller safe and some modern steel file cabinets in the Office as not absolutely fire proof, and has requested the town to purchase new safes or construct a fire proof vault. This Committee is to report at the annual town meeting in April.

A special meeting of the Public School Committee will be held at the Town Hall on Monday evening, in conjunction with the special building committee.

State Master and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham leave Monday for Washington, D. C., to attend the 10 days' session of the National Grange. This year is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Order.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

THREE PROBES BEGUN AT HUB

Efforts to Fix Blame For Trolley Car Disaster

ORDER BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Proposes Preventive Measures Whereby Disaster Which Cost Nearly Half a Hundred Lives Cannot Occur in Future—Forty-Five Bodies Recovered and Police Grapple For More

Boston, Nov. 10.—Three separate investigations to place the blame for Tuesday's accident, which cost the lives of forty-five passengers when a trolley car went through the open draw of Summer street extension bridge, are being continued. The completion of these investigations is being eagerly awaited and criminal action may be taken on them.

One of the investigations is being conducted by the Boston police, another by the public service commission and a third by the city of Boston department of public works. The last inquiry was ordered by Mayor Curley.

The police inquiry was ordered by District Attorney Pellegier. It is likely that he will call all the investigators before him and later present all the facts before a special session of the grand jury.

Additional and practically positive proof that the one woman victim of the Summer street bridge tragedy was Miss Elsie Wood was established when the bracelet found by Dr. Magrath in the "death car" was identified as belonging to her.

Measures to prevent similar accidents will be taken. There has been much criticism by the people of Boston since the accident occurred that such a disaster could be possible.

In the line of preventive measures Curley announced that he will call on experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to aid the public service works department engineers in devising a signal or mechanism which, in the manner of words, "will make it virtually impossible for even violators of the speed laws to go through open drawbridges."

Councilman Storrow introduced in the city council a proposed ordinance designed to prevent a repetition of Tuesday evening's wreck. This order reads:

"There shall be maintained a sign or mark, either between the tracks on the curb, or at some other convenient place, 200 feet from the gates on each side of all drawbridges crossed by street cars in the city of Boston, and street cars shall proceed from such sign or mark to the place where the gate of the drawbridge is located at a speed not exceeding six miles per hour."

President Hagan of the council referred the proposed ordinance to the committee on ordinances, which will consider the measure next week.

Some of the investigating officials suggested that the gates protecting an open draw should be at least 100 feet distant. In order to give opportunity to stop a speeding trolley car or automobile that breaks through the gates. At the Fort Point channel gate through which the car plunged is hardly thirty feet from the opening, and on the other side of the channel the gates are nearer by half that distance—conditions of danger that are general, it is said, throughout the city.

As one woman is believed to be missing, and others are reported to have been seen on the car, the police believe that grappling will bring more bodies to the surface eventually.

Inasmuch as bodies were brought to the surface eighty feet from the platform of the car an hour after it went into the water the police are grappling over a large area. There is a strong current in the channel, and there is the possibility that a body or bodies may have been swept a long distance from the place where the car went down.

If there were no women victims, the question is asked, what of the stories of the few survivors who say that there were women on the car, only one of whom, Miss Lillian Frank, was rescued? She is the girl who refused a seat that a man offered her, and, being near the door, was saved. And what of the heavy gold bracelet found on the floor of the car when it was raised?

Battleship New York a Winner
New York, Nov. 10.—As the ship which attained the highest final merit of all vessels of the battleship class of the Atlantic fleet in

CONTEST IS SETTLED BY CALIFORNIA

Wilson Is Elected President to Succeed Himself

POPULAR PLURALITY OF MORE THAN 200,000

Vote of About Three-Fourths of Country Captured by Democrats, Giving Them Majority In Electoral College—Both Sides Claim to Have Carried New Hampshire—Legal Giants Being Marshalled by Democratic and Republican National Committees For Possible Taking of Election Into Courts

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	12	—
Arizona	3	—
Arkansas	9	—
California	13	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	—	7
Delaware	—	3
Florida	6	—
Georgia	14	—
Idaho	—	4
Illinois	—	29
Indiana	—	15
Iowa	—	13
Kansas	10	—
Kentucky	13	—
Louisiana	10	—
Maine	—	6
Maryland	8	—
Massachusetts	—	18
Michigan	—	15
Minnesota	—	12
Mississippi	10	—
Missouri	13	—
Montana	4	—
Nebraska	8	—
Nevada	3	—
New Hampshire	—	4
New Jersey	—	11
New Mexico	3	—
New York	—	45
North Carolina	13	—
North Dakota	5	—
Ohio	—	24
Oklahoma	10	—
Oregon	—	5
Pennsylvania	—	38
Rhode Island	—	5
South Carolina	9	—
South Dakota	—	6
Tennessee	12	—
Texas	20	—
Utah	4	—
Vermont	—	4
Virginia	12	—
Washington	7	—
West Virginia	—	13
Wisconsin	—	8
Wyoming	—	3
Total	272	259

*Necessary to a choice, 260.

Settled by California

New York, Nov. 10.—California has declared for President Wilson and he is re-elected. He is sure of 272 votes in the electoral college, six more than enough to win. Wilson has a popular plurality of between 100,000 and 300,000 votes.

The last vestige of doubt disappeared when reports of the outlying districts of California began to come in. Finally, when nearly complete returns gave Wilson a plurality of 110, Republican Chairman Rowell conceded California's 13 electoral votes to Wilson.

North Dakota, which had also been in the doubtful column, has gone to Wilson. The president leads by 1550 and the Republicans admit the loss of the state. New Mexico also has swung strongly to the president, the plurality being so heavy that belated returns cannot offset the verdict.

Democrats have captured the vote of about three-fourths of the country, reckoning by area. The thinly populated states, with large areas, are almost all for Wilson, and those which gave their votes to Hughes, particularly Oregon and South Dakota, were by no means strong on the Republican side. A line drawn through the middle of the country from Virginia to California would not pass through a single Republican state and to a Republican state south of it.

Close Vote in Granite State
New Hampshire is conceded to Hughes, but the Democrats claim the state also by a very small margin. There has been talk of a recount, but Robert Jackson, an official of the New Hampshire Woodrow Wilson League, said that the laws of New Hampshire do not permit of a recount. The matter, however, is by no means settled, and New England may yet be the scene of a close contest.

California, the new "pivot state," went to Wilson through the vote of the Democrats and the Progressives. The latter espoused the Democratic cause in the peace issue, while the Progressives did not relish going back to the Republican party. This is the first time the vote given to Governor Johnson is considered. Run-

W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, Everett Colby of New Jersey, Mr. Hughes, Chairman Wilcox and George W. Perkins of New York, preparations were being made to begin legal proceedings for recounts in states where the results were close.

Wilcox included California, New Mexico, North Dakota and Minnesota in his list of states where recounts undoubtedly would be demanded.

Democratic headquarters was not behind the Republicans in preparing for legal developments. Chairman McCormick conferred with Alton H. Parker, former Democratic candidate for president, Morgan J. O'Brien, Delaney Nicoll and John H. Stanchfield, all prominent New York lawyers. It was evident that if the election was to be taken into the courts the legal chiefs of both parties were being marshalled for such a battle royal as the United States has never seen.

Recount Two-Edged

The recount, as an instrument for wresting victory out of the jaws of defeat, would be two-edged, and from present appearances not promising. Hughes holds the states in his column by a narrower margin than Wilson holds his, and while it does not necessarily follow that the disclosure of an error in one state, sufficient to reverse its verdict, would be followed by a similar reversal in the opposite direction where the margin happens to be narrower, people are apt to think that Hughes' plurality of less than 1000 in Minnesota is quite as vulnerable as Wilson's of considerable more in California.

Wilson suffers from few narrow margins. As a rule his states have expressed their opinion with some emphasis. He received 10,000 in Idaho, with but a single congressional district, and 40,000 in Kansas, beside Hughes' 1200 in West Virginia, and 6000 in the exceedingly vital state of Indiana.

Statement of Democrats

The Democratic national committee gave out the following statement when the result in California became known:

"The president has carried the country by a popular plurality of from 200,000 to 300,000. With an electoral vote of 272 absolutely sure, and with Minnesota, West Virginia and New Hampshire still to be decided, to say there will be any contest is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"There is nothing to add to our statements previously made. We have claimed the re-election of President Wilson since early Tuesday. We knew we had it. We have been fighting especially for the western states."

THE SOLID SOUTH

Normal Vote Cast in Various States For Democratic Candidates

Atlanta, Nov. 10.—Returns from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia indicate a normal vote was cast in those states with the usual majorities for the Democratic candidates, including President Wilson.

William B. Jack, principal of Portland high school, was the unanimous choice of 1000 Maine teachers for president at the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers' association.

Miss Myrtle M. Garrison, 28, supervisor of nurses in the state insane hospital, Worcester, Mass., died from injuries received when she was run down by an automobile truck.

Five hundred shoe workers, employed by Miller & Wolter, Chelsea, Mass., were surprised when told that wages would be raised 10 percent all around. The raise comes voluntarily.

New England physicians will soon have a chance to join the army in their professional capacity. More than 1100 medical officers will be needed for the United States army next year.

Antonio Demario dropped fifty-eight feet with the elevator which he operates at Boston when a cable broke while the car was at the fourth-floor landing. He escaped with two broken ribs.

The open season on deer hunting in seven Maine counties began and extends through the present month. In the other nine counties of the state it is legal to shoot deer from Oct. 1 until Dec. 15.

Dr. Nathan M. Cohen was arraigned at Boston, charged with being an accessory after the fact in connection with the murder of Cosimo Di Nuccio at Providence. The case was continued in \$2000 bail.

Countess Magri, known the world over as Mrs. Tom Thumb, celebrated her 75th birthday at Middleboro, Mass., where she was born. Count Magri, who is her second husband, is her constant companion.

William J. Phillips, who endeavored to prove to a court that he is the son of the late John C. Phillips of Swampscott, Mass., and heir to the millions left by Maria Phillips, mother of John C., lost his suit.

Six hundred of the 1000 employees of the lens factory of the American Optical company, Southbridge, Mass., walked out on strike after their demands for a 20 percent raise in wages and time-and-a-half for overtime had been refused.

In the United States district court at Portland, Me., a decree was issued ordering the sale by auction of the property of the Eastern Steamship corporation and the assets of the mortgage held by the Old Colony Trust company of Boston, trustees in the bondholders.

NEW YORK

Empire State Remains in the Republican Column

New York, Nov. 10.—Hughes led Wilson in the presidential contest by 110,000.

Charles S. Whitman was re-elected governor over Samuel Senbury, his Democratic opponent.

William M. Calder of Brooklyn, a former congressman, was elected United States senator over William S. McCombs, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, by large majority.

The Republicans gained one congressman, W. F. Wadlow being elected over Daniel A. Bristol, renominated by the Democrats.

The tremendous vote in New York state showed that the Republicans there were making the light of their lives to elect Hughes.

In New York city Wilson secured hardly more than 40,000 majority. Tammany turned out and knifed the president in the most vicious manner instead of supporting him as they had promised to do.

GOVERNORS ELECTED

Rival Parties Each Have Seventeen Heads of States

Of the thirty-four governors elected Tuesday, each party had an equal number of successful candidates, seventeen each. The list follows:

DEMOCRATIC

Arkansas: Charles H. Brough.
Colorado: Julius C. Guntter.
Florida: W. V. Knott.
Georgia: Hugh M. Dorsey.
Louisiana: Ruffin G. Pleasant.
Missouri: Frederick D. Gardner.
Montana: Sam V. Stewart.
Nebraska: Keith Neville.
New Mexico: E. C. De la Haza.
North Carolina: Thomas W. Bickett.
Ohio: James M. Cox.
South Carolina: Richard I. Manning.
Tennessee: Tom C. Rye.
Texas: James E. Ferguson.
Utah: Simon Bamberger.
Washington: Ernest Lister.
West Virginia: John J. Cornwell.
*Re-elected.

REPUBLICAN

Arizona: Thomas D. Campbell.
Connecticut: Marcus H. Holcomb.
Delaware: John G. Townsend.
Illinois: Frank O. Lowden.
Indiana: James P. Goodrich.
Iowa: W. L. Harding.
Kansas: Arthur Capper.
Massachusetts: Samuel W. McCall.
Michigan: Albert E. Sleeper.
Minnesota: J. A. A. Burnquist.
New Hampshire: Henry W. Koyes.
New Jersey: Walter E. Edge.
New York: Charles S. Whitman.
Rhode Island: R. L. Beekman.
South Dakota: Peter Norbeck.
Vermont: Horace F. Graham.
Wisconsin: Emanuel L. Phillip.
*Re-elected.

WOMEN OUT IN FORCE

Ballots Show Their Preference For the Two Leading Parties

Chicago, Nov. 10.—In the hectic game of "How to Handle the Women" Illinois politicians made two rules as they watched the returns of the first presidential women's vote in Illinois.

First: As the men vote, so go the women.

Second: Few fail to vote.
Minor parties have little to expect from suffrage. Prohibition and Socialist candidates together received only 5000 of the 305,964 women's vote in Cook county. Illinois will pile up a woman's vote of more than 750,000, estimates indicate.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

Indications That Democrats Will Remain in Control

New York, Nov. 10.—With thirty congressional districts to be heard from up to now, 202 Republicans, 199 Democrats, 2 Progressives, 1 Independent and 1 Socialist have been elected to the house of representatives for the Sixty-fifth congress.

The senate will remain under Democratic control by a reduced majority of 10 to 12, dependent upon the outcome in New Mexico.

Captain Clark W. Delano, 58, of the American-Hawitlan line steamship Kentucky, died at New Bedford, Mass. He was widely known in steamship circles.

The Merrimack Woolen company of Dracut, Mass., which was petitioned into bankruptcy by creditors, owes \$232,629.49, according to bankruptcy schedules just filed.

Active search is being made throughout southeastern Maine for quantities of coffee and tea alleged to have been stolen from the Oriental Tea company of Boston.

Dr. B. H. Keller of Appleton, Me., was discharged in court in connection with the fatal shooting of Lester L. Patterson of Solon, Me., who was mistaken for a deer.

Mrs. Rose Turco, 55, of Watertown, Mass., died as the result of burns received when she fell in a faint against a range and overturned a boiler of scalding water.

George L. Green, a Keene, N. H., laundry proprietor, who was burned in a gasoline explosion at his home, died from his injuries. His wife, who was injured at the same time, also died.

Ezrene A. Marston, 22, killed his brother, Ralph R., 29, by shooting him with a shotgun, and afterwards committed suicide at Chelsea, Me. They had been drinking and quarreling.

Richard C. Wood, who pleaded guilty to raising a postage money order from \$1 to \$1000, was sentenced at Portsmouth, N. H., to serve two years in the federal prison at Atlanta.

M'CALL AHEAD OF HIS TICKET

Handsomen Margin For the Governor of Massachusetts

HUGHES PLURALITY IS 21,000

Lodge, in State's First Election by Direct Vote, an Easy Winner—Roberts, Long a Congressman, Defeated by Independent Candidate—Legislature Remains Republican—Tickets of the Republicans Win in Other New England States

HOW THE STATE VOTED

	For President
Hughes	268,361
Wilson	247,327
	Vote for 1912
Wilson	174,308
Taft	155,948
Roosevelt	142,245
Wilson's plurality	18,260
	For Governor
McCall	274,883
Mansfield	230,176
	Vote for 1916
McCall	235,836
Walsh	229,550
McCall's plurality	6313
	For United States Senator
Lodge	265,475
Fitzgerald	234,465

State Ticket Elected
Governor, Samuel W. McCall.
Lieutenant Governor, Calvin Coolidge.

Secretary, Albert P. Langtry.
Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill.
Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook.
Attorney general, Henry C. Attwells.

Hughes, McCall and Lodge
Boston, Nov. 10.—Massachusetts gave Charles E. Hughes a plurality of 21,000 over President Wilson. The Republicans also were successful in re-electing Governor Samuel W. McCall and Senator Henry C. Lodge by materially larger pluralities than that given Hughes.

Of the four Democratic congressmen from this state three were re-elected, and the Republicans retain control of the twelve congressional seats held by them in the present congress.

The result in the Fourteenth district, where Congressman Olney, Democrat, was opposed by Henry L. Kincaide, Republican, the former won. The complete vote of the state is:

The Republicans increased their majority in the state house of representatives and retained their present large majority in the state senate.

In the Ninth district Ernest W. Roberts, who served eighteen years in congress, Republican, was defeated by Alvan T. Fuller, running as an Independent, but generally ranked as a Republican. The Democrats made no nomination in this district.

Pearly Cook, 7, was killed at Rowley, Mass., by an automobile.

Lee Harrison, actor, died from apoplexy at Greenwich, Conn., in his 51st year.

While fishing for eels at Braintree, Mass., Simon DeYoung, 52, upset his boat and was drowned.

The best grades of flour are quoted at Boston at from \$11.25 to \$12 a barrel, which is an increase of 25 cents.

Captain Addison W. Shute, master of the steamer J. T. Moran, was found dead in bed at Bar Harbor, Me.

The body of Thomas H. Tracy, 44, was found in a water tank of the Metropolitan Coal company at Boston.

The Maine potato market improved with \$4.15 a barrel offering for potatoes. Many farmers are holding for \$5 a barrel.

Mrs. Eugenia L. Morris, 83, widow of Luzon B. Morris, who was governor of Connecticut in 1894, died at New Haven.

Ellis Parmenter, 17, was killed in a Portland, Me., hook blading when he was hit by an elevator and plunged to the pit.

ITCHING PIMPLES
DISFIGURED FACE
Red and in Blotches. Scratched and More Pimples Broke Out.
Lost Rest At Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"Pimples broke out on my face three years ago and I had very much trouble with them as they disfigured my face. They were hard and red and were in blotches and itched so that I had to scratch my face and more pimples broke out. I lost my rest at night because of the itching."

"I had the trouble for about two years. A friend told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for it. I found great relief so I bought more and in a short time I was completely healed." (Signed) Robert Cooper, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., July 22, 1912.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book as the treatment of the skin and scalp. A full treatment of Cuticura, Dept. E, P. O. Box 104, New York City.

Sample Each Free by Mail

HE WHO SEEKS

To form the valuable habit of saving and regular bank deposits, will be amply repaid as the years go by and his surplus cash accumulates at interest.

You are cordially invited to start an account with us.

4 per cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

Money deposited before the 15th of November draws interest from the 1st.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Office with Newport Trust Company.

NUMBER?

This question is asked more times each day than all other inquiries combined.

Are you always careful to answer it correctly? An incorrect answer means a delay to you and an annoyance to the person who is called through error.

THE FALL AND WINTER ISSUE OF THE DIRECTORY, containing thousands of new and changed listings will be delivered to telephone subscribers this week. In this new issue many "Union" numbers have been changed to "Gaspee." Errors will often be avoided and prompt service obtained if the new directory is consulted before calling.



Providence
Telephone Co.
Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street
Newport 6011 Newport

Go Hunting

Wonderful game country, comfortable camps, experienced guides, best of shooting.

Down in Maine

OPEN SEASON—Deer Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; Duck Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; Partridge Sept. 15 to Nov. 15; Woodcock Oct. 1 to Nov. 15; all inclusive; Bear all the year.
Closed season on Moose until 1913.

For hunting books and lists of guides address Advertising Department, New Haven, Ct.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Charles C. Bridges, of Waterville, Me., was drowned and three other men were slightly injured when an automobile in which they were riding broke through a fence and plunged into a river.

Joseph Castelli and Frank Veteri, deaf mutes, convicted of killing Annie Castelli, wife of the former and also a deaf mute, at New Haven, were sentenced to be hanged on March 15 next.

The old Liberty tree, most famous of Quincy, Mass., landmarks, was cut down. Away back in 1776 and before, the men and boys of Quincy gathered in the shade of the Liberty tree to discuss their wrongs.

Thomas H. Kelher, an insane patient of the Tewksbury, Mass., state infirmary, is charged with the murder of Daniel Cronan, also an inmate of the insane ward. He was committed to the Worcester insane hospital for observation.

Fourteen thousand persons, rising and filling the air with fluttering handkerchiefs as they pledged their allegiance to the coming Sunday revival, furnished the spectacular climax to the dedication of the Boston Billy Sunday tabernacle.

Mamuel Sousa, 17, caused the death of 1-year-old Antonio Silva at Taunton, Mass., by accidentally shooting him.

Struck by a descending tackle while at work at Boston James McCool, 60, sustained a fracture of the skull and died almost instantly.

A free clinic for the treatment of infantile paralysis is to be opened at the Massachusetts college of osteopathy, Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Herault, 7, was struck and killed by an automobile while trying to avoid being run down by a freight train at Plainfield, Conn.

Fifteen men were driven to the street in scanty attire when fire swept the Crowley block at Rockland, Mass., causing \$20,000 damage.

While walking to her home from work on the railroad tracks, Antromahy Chapnais, 19, was killed at Foxbody, Mass., when struck by a train.

Judge Winn ordered Max Blotner, a Haverhill, Mass., milkman, to pay \$150 for beating a horse. Blotner, who pleaded guilty, appealed from the sentence.

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THE OYSTER CROP

One of the Most Valuable of Those Gathered From the Sea.

ONLY THE HERRING BEATS IT

Of the More Than Forty Million Bushels of These Nutritious Bivalves Gathered Yearly This Country Supplies Over 90 Per Cent.

Of all the products of the water, oysters are, with the single exception of the sea herring, the most valuable and most important to the human race. They owe that economic pre-eminence to the fact that they have high food value and that they are palatable, cheap, widely distributed and easy to cultivate.

Oysters occur in greater or less abundance on the shores of all temperate and tropical seas, but the supply in the arms of the North Atlantic ocean exceeds that in all other waters combined. There are at least a hundred different kinds or species of oysters, with a wide range in habits, flavor, shape and size. All the oysters on the eastern and southern coasts of the United States belong to one species, which has, however, many local varieties; the native oyster of the Pacific states of a wholly different species.

In about thirty-five countries oyster farming is a special industry. The annual oyster crop of the world now amounts to more than 40,000,000 bushels, for which the fishermen and planters receive about \$25,000,000. The United States furnishes nearly 90 per cent of the crop.

Few animals are more prolific than oysters, but of the millions of microscopic young that a single full grown oyster produces only a very small percentage survive infancy. The heavy natural mortality among oysters at all times is particularly marked in their early months. The newly born young are for a few hours free swimming creatures, wafted about by tides and currents, and unless they settle down on a suitable surface they quickly perish. After attaining the size that is visible to the naked eye they are not able to change their position. When the temperature, density, tides and currents are favorable the floating young go to the bottom and become attached to the shells of old oysters or to any other hard surfaces that may be present, but all that fall on a muddy or soft, sandy bottom or on slimy surfaces soon perish. Modern oyster culture aims primarily to save the free swimming young, and oyster planters therefore provide clean shells, tiles and other hard objects to which the "spat," as the young oysters are called, can attach themselves.

Oysters have been under culture longer than any other shellfish. A simple type of cultivation flourished in China at a very remote period and probably antedated by some centuries the beginning of oyster culture in Italy, which was about the year 100 B. C. With the increasing demand for oysters they came to be cultivated in all the important maritime countries of Europe. In other parts of the old world and in the western hemisphere the growing of oysters by artificial means has become an important industry, so that today oysters are the most extensively cultivated of all aquatic animals.

The human animal is not the only one that looks with favor upon the edible qualities of the oyster. At every stage in its career it is attacked by a horde of dangerous enemies, some of which are most destructive after the oyster has put on its stoutest armor. Before the young oyster attaches itself it is extensively consumed by adult oysters and various other shellfish as well as by fishes that strain their food from the water. When the oyster attains its shell a new set of shellfish enemies provided with drills begin their attacks and extract the soft parts through minute holes that they make in the valves.

The oyster growers of Long Island sound and adjacent waters suffer heavy losses from the inroads of starfishes, which, moving in waves over the bottom, devour every oyster in their path. In a single season they have been known to destroy in one estate several hundred thousand bushels of marketable oysters. It seems strange at first that a weak creature like the starfish should be able to prey on an animal so strongly fortified as an oyster. The starfish attaches itself to the lips of the oyster shell and exerts a steady and long sustained suction with each of its numerous small suckers. After a time the powerful adductor muscle of the oyster becomes fatigued, the valves open, and the starfish inserts its stomach and detours the helpless oyster at leisure.

Other enemies of the grown oyster are fishes with powerful jaws armed with crushing teeth. On the Atlantic coast the most destructive fish is the black drum, a school of which may virtually clean out an oyster bed in one night. On the Pacific coast a species of sting ray is the chief offender.

The United States is particularly fortunate in its oyster supply. The output here is larger and more valuable than elsewhere. Moreover, on account of the relative low cost of oysters to the consumer in the United States, the consumption in proportion to the total population is greater than in any of the other leading oyster producing countries.

Our annual oyster output is worth about \$17,000,000 to the producers. The yield has increased 70 per cent in quantity since 1880, and under the favorable conditions that now prevail is becoming larger every year.—Hutch M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries, in Youth's Companion.

Quite Likely.

"Miss Booful won't marry me. She's trying to sell stories to the magazines and says she's wedded to her art."
"Just hang around awhile, old boy, and the first thing you know she'll divorce her art for non-support."—Chicago Herald.

Sugar and Sweetness.

Granulated sugar tastes sweet. Powder it in a mortar more fine, and it becomes less sweet.

Just owing to this fact it is very hard to convince people that fine sugar is not adulterated.

Put a grain of guinine, mixed, into a pound of granulated sugar, and the sweetness increases. Common salt increases the sweetness of cake and other foods as well. Cooks are aware of this and act accordingly.

Raw sugars, which contain very negligible quantities of the sweeter syrups, taste much sweeter than granulated sugar. Yet their sugar contents are, as we have said, much less. This is due to the salts in the raw product.

The refiners' inclination still is even preferred to granulated for making apple pies, etc.

The sugar, unextracted, but used when we eat a potato or an apple, is really a sweet compound and in the case of a good apple may be tasted very distinctly as we eat.—London Globe.

Steer Bulldogging.

In perhaps the most daring sport of all—steer bulldogging—is revealed a feat you must see to believe. A man jumps from the back of his running horse as he overleaps a Texas longhorn. If his judgment is good he seizes the stiletto-like horns and drags the steer to a standstill. Then begins a struggle worthy of a gladiator as the man, using the horns as levers, bends and strains every muscle to throw the great beast by twisting its neck. If he succeeds in this the classes of the game require him to hold the steer's upper lip in his teeth, at the same time raising his hands for the count of four seconds; hence the term "steer bulldogging." This sport is absolutely harmless in every respect to the four legged animal, but his two legged competitor must use consummate skill, strength and nerve to protect himself and conquer his antagonist.—Charles W. Furlong in Harper's Magazine.

Trust of a Bird.

A farmer in the neighborhood where I reside was crossing one of his fields one day when he was suddenly arrested by a skylark fluttering down upon him and adhering to his person in the most affectionate way. While he was wondering at its intentions a sparrow hawk, which had evidently been in close pursuit, swooped past. Instantly taking in the situation, he stood perfectly still for nearly five minutes, while the hawk nestled contentedly between his feet. Then, seeming to recognize that all danger was over, it left him, rose into the air and began to sing in its loudest and most jubilant tones. A bird whose love of freedom and aloofness from human contact are proverbial. It seemed to have known with merrily instinct where to find a protector in its extremity.—London Standard.

The Old Family Order.

My own childhood, as it stretches out behind me, is punctuated at regular intervals by furiously busy Saturdays and shining, immaculate Sundays. The weekly bath was a fixed institution—no one ever went to church without it—but the problem of bathing eleven boisterous and occasionally rebellious children and getting everybody finished and out of the way by 8 o'clock at night made Saturday an interesting day for mother. Considering the difficulties we had to contend with, I think we were a very industrious family about bathing. In the first place, the reservoir on the kitchen range had to be filled thirteen separate times. It was the unvarying rule that each member of the family old enough to carry a pail must bring water from the cistern in the woodshed for the one next in turn. It was a sad day for the wretch who used all the water and forgot to fill the reservoir. Then the tub had to be emptied each time by dipping out the water until it was light enough to carry.—Atlantic.

Ways of the Puffer Fish.

The little puffer fish has attracted the attention of scientists from earliest times on account of its shrewd habit of defending itself by inflation. The moment it scents danger in the form of a larger fish searching for a dinner it instantly distends itself with water until it becomes almost spherical in shape, so that no ordinary fish could swallow it. Director Townsend of the New York aquarium placed a few good sized seap, or porgies, in a tank which contained a dozen young puffers about two inches in length, which the hungry seap attacked at once. Instantly the baby puffers inflated themselves and became almost globular in form, so that the larger fish were unable to do more than knock them about like toy balloons too large to be swallowed and on which they could get no hold, no matter how hard they tried.—Popular Science Monthly.

Burying an English Soldier.

Any soldier below the rank of sergeant who dies a natural death while in barracks has an escort of thirteen men and a sergeant at his funeral, while a lieutenant is entitled to forty men, in the charge of a brother officer of similar rank. The same applies to second lieutenants. Three rounds of "blank" rifle ammunition are fired for every rank from private to colonel. A brigadier general is given eleven guns and a full general seventeen guns. The body of a field marshal is saluted by thirteen guns. On the way to the place where the body is to be interred the "Dead March" and very solemn tunes are played, but on the way back lively tunes of any description may be played.—London Standard.

Beans.

The bean is comparatively new as an edible. Our common bean is a native of South America and was introduced into Europe, whence it came to this country during the sixteenth century and now is represented by over 130 cultivated varieties.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SOCIAL ANNOYANCES.

Somewhat Similar in the Tenth Century to What They Are Today.

That there were objections to the social amenities of life in the tenth century is shown in a remarkable book, "Makura no Zoshi," which was the work of Sei Shonagon, a poetess of the ancient Japanese court. One of her chapters she devotes to "Detestable Things," and these included:

"A visitor who sits down to regale you with a long tale when you are in a hurry. If by chance he is an intimate friend you can pack him off until another time. But those whom you cannot summarily dismiss are detestable indeed."

"Babies who cry or dogs that bark just when you are trying to overhear something."

"A dog that barks at visitors. I have often wanted to kill such dogs."

"People who interrupt your story to show off their own cleverness. All interrupters, young and old, are very detestable."

"People who when you are telling a story break in with 'Oh, I know,' and give quite a different version from your own."

"Either at home or in the palace to be roused up to receive an unwelcome visitor in order to avoid whom you have been pretending to be asleep."

INDEXING BOOKS.

The Custom is an Old One That Developed Rather Slowly.

The custom of indexing books developed gradually. Cicero used the word "index," but in the sense of a table of contents. Seneca provided some works which he sent to a friend with notes of particular passages, "so that he who only aimed at the useful might be spared the trouble of examining them entire." This was at least a partial "index" in the modern sense. Annotated, or at least explanatory, tables of contents seem to have preceded the index proper.

Such tables followed the order of appearance of the subjects in the book itself. Alphabetical arrangement, which was the beginning of the real index, appears not to have been thought of until the invention of printing, and even then it spread but slowly. Erasmus was one of the first to provide his works with alphabetical indexes. The custom did not become universal until well into the sixteenth century.

The first index to an English book is said to be that printed in Polydore Vergil's "Anglice Historie" in 1534. An edition of this work published ten years later has an index of thirty-seven pages.

A Clause in Napoleon's Will.

Peter the Great is said to have made a will in which he exhorted his heirs to approach as nearly as possible to Constantinople and toward India, but the authenticity of this document has been disputed, and it is now suspected to have been forged late in the eighteenth century by August Kotzebue.

Of the genuineness, however, of the last will and testament of Napoleon I. there can be no manner of doubt. One of its clauses was as vindictive as the testamentary injunction of Queen Astarte to her husband to have her two doctors killed and buried with her. The exile of Longwood absolutely bequeathed 10,000 francs to a fellow called Cantillon, who had been tried in Paris for an attempt to murder the Duke of Wellington. The man was still surviving in Brussels when Napoleon III. came to the throne, and Cantillon was duly paid his legacy.

Queer Ads.

An English paper advertises for "a young person who can cook and dress children" and refers in its "lost and found" column to "a doll belonging to a little girl stuffed with rags."

This is the paper that contains the following: "A gentleman has a school for sale. Contains two schoolrooms which will accommodate 300 pupils one above another." Also this: "A lady offers for sale a baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being now married, she has no use for them, as their amiable qualities are all combined in her husband."

Immuns.

"Blacksmiths seem to have a reputation for honesty."
"Deservingly so, but due partly perhaps to the nature of the business. No body encumbers a blacksmith with trust funds. There is nothing to adulterate in his line. Compared with some of us, a blacksmith has few temptations to resist."—Kansas City Journal.

A Clean Record.

"What makes Jinks so proud of his ancestors? I never heard any of them did anything."
"That's exactly the point. So many persons' ancestors did do things which got them into trouble with the police."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Easily Settled.

"Be easy," said a rich merchant to a faint finding son-in-law, who was perpetually pestering him with complaints of his wife's shortcomings. "As her behavior is so intolerable, I will alter my will and cut her off with a shilling." The old man heard no more of his daughter's failings.

A Theory.

"Why are men and eggs so expensive?"
"Possibly," replied the man who thinks it his duty to answer every question, "because they're among the few articles of food that can't be imitated in a factory."—Washington Star.

Making It Easy For Her.

"Yes, I'm going to leave. I'm tired hearing this family quarrel."
"Please don't leave, Julia. Promise me you'll stay and I'll get you a pair of ear muffs."—Browning's Magazine.

His Disappointment.

Visitor—Poor man! Have you been disappointed in love? Hermit—No, lady; only in matrimony.—Exchange.

TOOK AWAY HIS BREATH.

When Davison Heard Morgan Wanted Him For a Partner.

"Mr. Morgan wants to see you in his library at 3 o'clock," was the message received one day by the vice president of a New York bank.

He hadn't the slightest idea what the veteran financier could want with him. He had met Mr. Morgan, as most other financiers had, during the perilous days when the master mind of them all was trying to stem the 1007 panic, but had not seen anything of Mr. Morgan until the spring of the following year when, with Senator Aldrich and other members of the monetary commission, he had spent a Sunday at Mr. Morgan's London home. Between then and the receipt of the above message in the fall of 1908 he had seldom spoken to Mr. Morgan.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the young banker, wondering what the matter could be, rang the bell of the famous Morgan library. On being ushered in he almost collided with Mr. Morgan at the entrance to his private room.

Mr. Morgan shook hands and bade the puzzled visitor be seated.

"Do you realize it is pretty near the 1st of January?" he asked.

The young banker, very much at sea, agreed that it was. This was about the middle of November.

"Are you ready?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"Ready for what?" queried the astonished visitor.

"For what?" echoed Mr. Morgan.

"You know I want you to come and join my firm on the 1st of January."

"You never said anything about it, Mr. Morgan."

"I thought you knew by my expression what I thought of you," said Mr. Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan, have you ever fallen from an eighteen story building?"

It was Mr. Morgan's turn to be astonished.

"No," he replied, scrutinizing his visitor.

"Well, I never have before, and it will take me a minute or two to catch my breath."

Mr. Morgan laughed.

And that was how Henry P. Davison, then only forty, was notified of his selection as a partner in the greatest international banking firm in the United States.—R. C. Forbes in Leslie's.

TASTE AND MANNERS.

Sometimes They Are Linked and Are Also Both Bad.

What is the difference between taste and manners?

It may be had manners to knock a man down, but it is not necessarily bad taste.

A rich man in Philadelphia gave a reception and issued invitation cards upon which were engraved his picture. This was not bad manners. It was certainly bad taste.

A large, handsome woman once broke into a meeting of President Lincoln's cabinet, interrupting the proceedings. The homely Lincoln arose and, addressing her, said:

"Madam, what do you wish?"

She replied:

"I came in here to take a look at you."

Lincoln smiled.

"Well, madam," he replied, "in the matter of looking I have a distinct advantage of you."

That was both bad taste and bad manners on her part, and on the part of Lincoln it was good manners and good taste to refrain from throwing her out of the window, as in strict justice he should have done.

Good taste is largely a matter of experience united to natural abilities.

To go up to your father-in-law at your wedding breakfast with a bottle of champagne in your hand and slapping him on the back, calling him "old sport," is not only bad taste and bad manners, but wrecked sense, especially if the old gentleman is worth a million.

To be told that your friend is too busy to see you in his office and then to call him up over the nearest telephone is not necessarily bad taste, but bad manners. The two may go together, but this is not an invariable rule.—Life.

Tart Retort.

Every small town has its prominent citizen who appears before the city fathers and "talks right out in meeting." Not every town, however, has among its councilors a member with sufficient moral backbone to answer back, as did John Hammer of a western town whose name is of no consequence. Concluding his arraignment, the prominent citizen hurried this thunderbolt at the board.

"I'd sooner put up as a candidate for a lunatic asylum than put up for the town council."

"Well, you'd stand a much better chance of getting in," dryly responded Mr. Hammer.—Atlantic.

Why Worry?

If you're afflicted with the worry habit, consider this old Chinese proverb: "The less of the stock one long, the less of the duck one short; you cannot make the legs of the stock short, neither can you make the legs of the duck long. Why worry?"

Word From Brer Williams.

Dar's lots o' troubles what you kin git 'round; an' if you can't git 'round 'em you kin climb over 'em; an' if you can't climb over 'em you kin crawl under 'em; you takes de right time. So, dar you is, an' what is you?—Atlanta Constitution.

Good Scheme.

"How do Jack and Jeanne ever manage to scrape a living?"
"Why, he makes the money first, and she makes it last."

A Man Who Dares Waste an Hour of Time Has Not Learned the Value of Life.

—Darwin.

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NEWS CONDENSED

FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts of

New England

A stock dividend of 71 percent was voted by the Stevens Manufacturing company, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Leonard M. Bradley, a dentist, of Milton, Mass., committed suicide by inhaling gas in his office.

John M. Holdt was found dead on the kitchen floor of the Plum Beach lighthouse in Narragansett bay.

The mills of the Springer Lumber company, near Kingman, Me., were burned with a loss of \$50,000.

Arthur A. Brown, 14, who was struck by an automobile at Arlington, Mass., died from his injuries.

Karl Strakosch, 56, husband of the late Clara Louise Kellogg, opera singer, died suddenly at Hartford.

The loss of the two-masted schooner Eliza Lovensaler on Monhegan was reported to the owners at Thomaston, Me.

Morris Pollack, 48, of Rockland, Me., was killed when his automobile in which he was riding was struck by a train.

Arthur E. Jones, 20, of West Peabody, Mass., was instantly killed when the motorcycle he was riding crashed into a train.

Firemen rescued five sleeping men from the third floor of a hotel at Leominster, Mass., which was partially destroyed by a \$3000 fire.

Despondency due to long-continued ill health is believed to have led John A. Hanson, 28, of Malden, Mass., to take his life by inhaling gas.

A woman who committed suicide by shooting in the bathroom of a Hartford hotel was identified as Mrs. Ella M. Dowling of South Braintree, Mass.

James Deery, employed in a sewer trench at Central Falls, R. I., was caught in a cave-in and was extricated seven hours later. He will recover.

Many persons were injured in a rear-end collision of freight cars between Ansonia and Naugatuck, Conn. The vestibules of both cars were telescoped.

Mrs. Helen L. Cleveland, 82, widow of former Governor Cleveland, died at Naugatuck, Conn. Cleveland was governor of Connecticut from 1842 to 1844.

The establishment of a professorship fund of \$60,000 at Smith college by Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gemble was announced by President Burton of the college.

Potatoes are higher in Aroostook county, Me., than ever before at this time of the year, the market taking a sudden jump from \$3.25 to \$3.50 and \$3.70 a barrel.

The body of Frank Corriera, 41, Lowell, Mass., was found hanging by a rope that had been attached to a steam pipe in one of the sand houses of a mill. He had been ill.

A thousand electric lamps poured a flood of light which lifted Sarah, Mass., from the list of dimly illuminated New England towns into the white glare of a metropolis.

Dennis J. Kellener, a proprietor of the Hotel Dennis, Salisbury Beach, Mass., was sentenced to three months in jail and fined \$100 for illegally keeping liquor for sale.

Members of the white slave system, which was responsible for the slaying of Costino Di Nuccio, restaurant keeper, are fleeing from Providence before a rigid police investigation.

Boston firemen will not get one day off in three, but will have to be contented with the old order of things—one day off in five. The city council committee on ordinances so voted.

William Trainor, 71, and his two dogs were found smothered to death following a fire at West Quincy, Mass. Trainor had been living alone. His two dogs were his only companions.

Confinement in a box car without food for more than five days was the experience suffered by John Lee, 45, an inmate of the Tewksbury almshouse, who was found in an empty car at Boston.

Coal has again advanced in price at Boston, egg rising 75 cents, stove 50 cents, nut and pea 25 cents a ton. The new prices are: Fuel, \$7.50; egg, \$8.75; stove, \$8.75; nut, \$5.50, and pea, \$5.50 a ton.

Malden, Mass., received the prize which was awarded to that city by the Clean Up and Paint Up New England Campaign committee for conducting the most efficient campaign of any city in New England.

The supervisors of the insane at Montpelier, Vt., began a move to release from the asylum Mildred Brewster, who has been in custody twenty years after being committed upon her acquittal of a murder charge.

Mrs. Jennie Tersla, a millhand, was struck and killed by a train at Waltham, Mass. She leaves two tiny children to be cared for by neighbors until her husband returns from Europe, he having been called to the Italian colors.

Robert Petzold, 55, was killed by a train at Lawrence, Mass.

Harold I. Brean, 33, committed suicide at Boston by cutting his throat.

Six-year-old Ralph C. Osborne was struck and killed at Boston by an automobile.

Concepta Colletta, 54, was killed by a train at the East Natick, Conn., grade crossing.

For the first time in the history of Boston university registration has attained the 3000 mark.

Mrs. Hannah Brophy, 60, was killed by an automobile while crossing the Arborway at Boston.

Fire which caused a loss of \$50,000 destroyed the works of the Standard Linoleum company at Lee, Mass.

Fred Munster, 21, killed himself by shooting in a Providence clothing store where he was employed.

A case of beri-beri was discovered at New Bedford, Mass. The victim is Manuel Andrade, 28 years old.

Matthew Gavin, 40, single, committed suicide in the cellar of his home at Boston by cutting his throat.

A freight train crashed into a hand-car at Boston, killing Nicholas Carfagno and injuring two other section hands.

Antonio Dantoni, 30, was instantly killed when he fell down an elevator well from the eighth floor of a building at Boston.

Iiah Ileo, 60, a Chinese steward on the U. S. S. Washington, married Louetta B. Bennett, 29, a negress, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Four dealers in Boston were notified of an advance of 25 cents a barrel. The retail price for this fuel is now \$11.60.

Mrs. Abbie H. Chamberlain, prominent in genealogical work, died at Cambridge, Mass. She was born in Vermont in 1844.

Brigadier General John M. Hyde, U. S. A., retired, died at his home at Brookline, Mass. He gained distinction in the Civil war.

Charles E. Fish, former principal of Phillips Exeter academy and for ten years superintendent of the Amesbury, Mass., schools, died at Amesbury.

Mrs. Mary E. Cassell was burned to death in her home at Melrose, Mass., when her clothing ignited as she was burning rubbish in the furnace.

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the minute, with type the
proper size and neatly dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.
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Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

Free Trip For Him.
The best thing about this trip," said
the retired merchant as he lay back
luxuriously in the comfortable chair
on the porch of a twelve dollar a day
hotel, "is that it is not costing me a
cent."
"How's that?" asked an envious
neighbor.
"It's all coming out of what I'm go-
ing to leave to my heirs," said the
man, smiling happily.—St. Louis Post-
Dispatch.

Encouraging.
"Did the doctor give you much en-
couragement?"
"None."
"You would soon get well?"
"Not exactly. But he told me I
could pay his bill when I got the
news."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Not Far Wrong.
"Autocracy," spelled Tommy,
spelled short. After a pause he pro-
nounced it triumphantly—"autocracy."
And he wondered why his father
hadn't called it that.—Chicago Herald.

Partly True.
"I told you that he gets \$200 a
month from the concern he works for,"
said Tom, "to put in the back for
him."—Baltimore American.

SOME QUEER LAWS

When New France, in This Coun-
try, Was Ruled From Quebec.

JUSTICE IN EARLY MICHIGAN.

In the Pioneer Days of the Territory, as
It Was Then, the Judges Were Not
Lawyers, and the Jurors Were Evi-
dently Pretty Independent.

Before there was any "Michigan,"
from 1622 to 1763, that part of our
country was a part of New France
and was governed from the seat of
government in Quebec. Our laws
came from the French king and from
the local council at Quebec, and many
of them were quite absurd.

For instance, while they did not at-
tempt to regulate the length of sheets
on hotel beds, they did declare that
"besides white bread and light brown
bread all bakers shall make dark
brown bread whenever the same shall
be required." Another of the old
French laws, probably lobbied through
by some long dead cattle baron, was:

Whereas, The people of this province
raise too many horses, which prevents
them from raising cattle and sheep, being
ignorant of their true interests. Now,
therefore, we command that each inhabit-
ant of this government shall hereafter
own no more than two horses or mares
and one foal, the same to take effect after
the sowing season of the ensuing year
1710, giving them time to rid themselves
of their horses in excess of said number,
after which they will be required to kill
any of such excess that may remain in
their possession.

Another law was meant to stop the
congregation of the population in the
cities before it really began. It was a
law

To Promote Agriculture and Protect
Morals.
We prohibit and forbid all farmers from
removing to this town, Quebec, under any
pretext whatever, without our permission
in writing, on pain of being expelled and
sent back to their farms, furniture and
goods being confiscated and a fine of 60
francs for the benefit of hospitals. And,
furthermore, we forbid the inhabitants of
this town, Quebec, letting houses or rooms
to persons coming in from the country on
pain of a fine of 100 francs, also for hos-
pitals.

A law forbidding profanity provided
the punishment for the first offense to
be a pecuniary fine, for the second,
third and fourth repetition the fine was
to be doubled, tripled and quadrupled,
for the fifth offense "they shall set in
the pillory on Sunday and other festi-
val days, there to remain from 8 in the
morning till 1 in the afternoon, exposed
to all sorts of approbrium and abuse." The
sixth punishment was that "they be
led to the pillory and have the upper
lip cut with a hot iron." For the sev-
enth they were to have the lower lip
cut in the same manner. The law fur-
ther provides:

And if by reason of obstinacy and in-
veterate bad habit they continue after all
these punishments to utter oaths and blas-
phemies in our will and command that
they have the tongue completely cut out
so that hereafter they cannot utter them
again.

The judiciary portion of Michigan
territory in the early days was com-
posed of "county courts" and "justices
of the peace." The "courts" consisted
of three judges, none of whom were
lawyers. Their jurisdiction, both civil
and criminal, was limited. It is need-
less to say that the justice courts were
conducted without much regard to cer-
emony.

In one suit brought to recover the
amount of a note of hand a jury of six
was impaneled, the foreman of which
was a large and portly individual who
bore the title of colonel. Probably on
account of his assumed military rank
he was permitted to wear his hat dur-
ing the entire trial.

One of the witnesses made repeated
statements that were irrelevant and
contradictory, and one of the counsel
as often rose and took exception, but
each time he was overruled by the jus-
tice. At each objection the colonel
manifested a great deal of annoyance
by fidgeting in his seat and talking in
loud whispers to his fellow jurors.

Finally the witness made a state-
ment that was so opposed to every rule
of evidence and common sense that the
attorney who had so often attempted
to exclude this sort of evidence could
no longer silently submit. He again
rose from his seat and respectfully
appealed to the court, protesting
against such statements going to the
jury as testimony.

Thereupon the worthy colonel im-
pressively rose from his seat and swore
he would no longer sit there and hear
that "lawyer feller make a fuss." He
said he had taken the oath as a juror
to decide the case according to the evi-
dence, and if he could not hear the
whole story from the witness he should
leave the courtroom.

He accordingly made several strides
toward the door when the justice arose
and, approaching the irate juror,
placed a hand on his shoulder and
begged him to return to his seat with
the jury, promising that the trouble-
some attorney should not again be al-
lowed to interfere with the evidence.

After some persuasion the colonel
consented to return. Pressing his hat
more firmly on his head, he exclaimed
as he took his seat:

"Well, I'll try it once more, but
danged if I will stand any more of that
lawyer feller's nonsense." The attor-
ney gave up in despair, and the oppos-
ing counsel had things all his own way
after that.—Detroit Saturday Night.

Love.
Love is the thread on which are
strung the beads of trust. Break the
thread and the beads run everywhere.—
Youth's Companion.

It is far better to be innocent than
penitent, to prevent the malady than
invent the remedy.—Secker.

Not So Far Wrong.
"Have you written all the invita-
tions to my party, mamma?" queried
little Eva.
"Yes, dear," answered her mother.
"They are all written and mailed."
"And how soon will the acceptations
and decorations begin to come in?"
—Chicago News.

ORIGIN OF OUR HOLIDAYS.

A Woman's Influence In Nationalizing
Thanksgiving.

First and last enough sentiment has
been expended upon American politics
to equip a regiment of poets laureate.
Distinctly American holidays are full
of it. Fourth of July, of course, made
itself. The 22d of February became
one by common consent. It had its
origin in a convivial supper in a New
York tavern in 1783, when a company
merely to listen to an original ode and
drink innumerable toasts. Enthusiasm
survived the wine, and as the gentle-
men went gayly and unsteadily home
they swore to meet again on future an-
niversaries. Regarded at first as a
purely party custom, it broadened be-
yond Federal circles to take in all
Americans. Jefferson's followers at-
tempted a similar observance in his
honor, but he countered with another
bit of sentiment, refusing to divulge
the date, on the ground that only the
birthday of the nation should be so
treated.

Thanksgiving was sectional and re-
ligious as well as political, and senti-
ment graced it in plenty. One of the
customs that lingered in good old New
England households until the middle
of the last century was to lay five
grains of corn upon the plate of every
person at table in memory of a day in
early colonial history when five ships
came sailing into harbor just in time
to chase away the specter of famine.

It was Washington who appointed
the first national day of thanksgiving
at the instance of congress, after the
adoption of the constitution. For many
years, however, annual observance of
the day remained a matter of state ac-
tion, virtually confined to New Eng-
land. Like the 22d of February, it be-
came a national custom only gradu-
ally; unlike the 22d of February, it
spread largely through the influence of
a woman, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale,
who advocated it for twenty years in
the editorial columns of Godey's Lady
Book.—Helen Nicolay in Century.

KAFFIRS AND HEADGEAR.

How the Natives of South Africa First
Came to Wear Hats.

It was a Boer, Andries de Villiers by
name, who introduced head coverings
to the South African natives.
Andries was a man of ideas, and
when one morning many years ago he
saw in Port Elizabeth a consignment
of damaged hats offered for sale for a
mere song he bought them on specula-
tion.

The hats were principally of the
straw and derby variety. Andries
loaded them into his wagon and started
for Kaffrland, where hats were totally
unknown. When he arrived in Tembu-
land he unloaded the stock, opened the
kegs of liquor, without which no trade
could be done in those days, and started
business.

The natives did not take kindly to
the headgear. They wanted blankets
and beads and looking glasses and
grog. They refused to have anything
to do with hats and would not buy
them no matter how low the price.
Then another of the bright ideas for
which he was famous occurred to And-
ries. He refused to sell anything un-
less a hat was purchased also.

When a Kaffir buys anything he is
going to make use of it, and the unfor-
tunate Kaffirs therefore donned the
headgear and returned to their kraals.
Fashion rules the world. It is the
same in Africa as elsewhere, and when
the stay at homes saw their relatives
and friends wearing this strange cov-
ering their desire to do the same was
excited, and they paid Andries a visit,
and he unloaded the remainder of his
stock on them at a price which brought
him a large profit on the original in-
vestment.

Get In Debt.
Louis F. Swift, president of Swift
& Co., the great Chicago meat packing
company, has the idea that being in
debt is the surest way to succeed. He
urges every one of his 35,000 employ-
ees to get into debt and to keep in
debt, and he has organized a system
to encourage them in this and to show
them how to do it profitably.
"Get in debt for something of in-
trinsic value and stay in debt," he
says. "As soon as you get one thing
paid up, buy something else and get in
debt again. Stay in debt—never get
out."—American Magazine.

Beauty.
Beauty is as real a need to the civi-
lized man as anything else. Any one
who doubts this should reflect what
money and thought he and his expend
on beauty as he sees it in one form or
another, in their houses, furniture,
clothes, gardens and what not; how
every one, rich and poor, spends ac-
cording to his means for these things
and insists on having them as good
and handsome as he can afford and un-
derstand.—New York Times.

Bracelets and Lunatics.
Bracelets have been worn from time
immemorial, but few wearers of the
golden bands of the present day know
that they were once used to distin-
guish the insane. Before lunatics were
confined to asylums they wore an
armlet for distinction.

Very Capable.
Mrs. Newlyned—I want a cook, but
she must be capable. Head of Employ-
ment Agency—Madam, I have several
on my books capable of anything.

Hard Fists.
Salt, water and turpentine form a
solution which is often used by box-
ers to harden their hands.

The Alexandrian Library.
The most celebrated of ancient libra-
ries was at Alexandria. It con-
tained 700,000 volumes.

Missioner Told Them.
Missioner once at the opening of
his pictures had none of women. A
friendly critic was curious to know the
reason Missioner replied, "They can
paint themselves better than I can."

Children Cry.
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MODERN ARMY RIFLES.

Evolution of the Old Smooth Bore Mus-
ket Loading Muzzle.

The gun is the little brother of the
cannon. Artillery was made first, but
it was easy to see that something a
man could carry was needed, and in
the fourteenth century the Flemings
were the proud possessors of hand
cannon, small copies of the bigger
weapon fitted to a stock. They were
interesting more than effective, how-
ever, and did little damage beyond
scaring badly every one who faced
them for the first time.

Improvements came in the course of
time, and the arquebus, also called the
caliver and which was modeled some-
what after the crossbow, came on the
market. The work the Spanish did
with the new weapon was not a joke.
And under the Duke of Alva, a little
later, they also introduced the musket,
an improvement on the arquebus, but
still a clumsy affair, fired by a match
and so heavy that it could only be
aimed from a rest. It had a tremen-
dous bore, however, and could stop a
horse at 500 yards, so it soon became
the universal military arm.

Early in the eighteenth century the
flintlock displaced the matchlock. The
Charleville musket, introduced by
Lafayette and the first regulation gun
in the hands of American soldiers, was
of this type.

A Scotch clergyman, Alexander For-
sythe, was responsible for the next big
advance, the percussion cap, which he
invented in 1807. The Prussian needle
gun was the first successful military
breechloader, although the principle
was not new—the Spanish had them
aboard the ships of the armada.

Rifling also is very old. Caspar
Koller of Vienna and August Kotter of
Nuremberg were rivals for the honor
of the invention about 1520. As has
been pointed out, however, these im-
provements had to be laid aside until a
day of better workmanship.

Most of the fighting up to 1850 was
done with smoothbores, even Napo-
leon discarding the rifle. Breechloaders
were used near the close of our own
war, and very soon the muzzle loader
became a curiosity.

Winchester, an American, invented
one of the first successful repeating
rifles, and the Turks used them against
the Russians in 1877. Then all the
great military powers began rearming
their troops with small caliber repeaters,
using high power smokeless pow-
der. One of the best is our own Sprin-
gfield rifle.

No one need wonder what the weap-
on of the near future will be. All war
departments of the world are eagerly
searching for the perfected automatic
rifle, which will be a terrible weapon
indeed—a miniature machine gun.—St.
Louis Post-Dispatch.

Toutons and Slavs.

A Touton is one of an ancient Ger-
man tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe
and first appeared in history along
with the Amibie, about 390 B. C. The
German people in general are called
Toutons. The name means "the peo-
ple," as opposed to foreigners.

A Slav is one belonging to any of the
Slavonic groups of Aryans. These are
all domiciled in Europe except the Rus-
sians of Siberia, and a large number
of emigrants settled in America. They
are divided into three groups, eastern
Slavs or Russians, northwestern Slavs
and southern Slavs. They are the most
numerous race in Europe. Their origi-
nal habitat seems to have been the
basins of the Vistula and other rivers
to the northeast of the Carpathians.

Maids of the Mist.

The old Maid of the Mist passed
through the Whirlpool rapids once.
She was built originally to cruise about
in the comparatively quiet waters at
the foot of Niagara falls. Becoming in-
volved in debt and being threatened
with seizure, her owner tried to escape
with her through the rapids and did so,
though she was badly battered and lost
her smokestack. This happened in
1884, and she never tried to ascend the
rapids. The name, given by Sir Walter
Scott to the heroine of "Anne of Gele-
stein," has been taken by succeeding
boats which cruise about the foot of
the falls.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Gems For Which We Are Indebted to
Rev. Edward Young.

Among the older English poets sen-
tentious quotations from whom have
passed into the very warp and woof of
our daily speech, the first place, of
course, belongs to Shakespeare. The
second belongs to Pope and the third
not to Milton or Dryden, but to the
Rev. Edward Young, whose "Night
Thoughts" lay on the reading tables of
the pious ancestors of those of us who
had them. Young has been called
"Pope in woolen stockings." Perhaps
he would be more accurately described
as Pope in cassock and bands.

To him is due the possession by al-
most every one of the knowledge that
"Procrastination is the thief of time,"
that "we take no note of time but from
its loss," that we should "be wise to-
day—its madness to defer," that "at
thirty man suspects himself a fool,
knows it at forty and reforms his
plan," that none the less "a fool at
forty is a fool indeed," that "all men
think all things mortal but them-
selves," that "blessings brighter as
they take their flight," that "man
wants but little, nor that little long"
(echoed by Goldsmith), that "by night
an atheist half believes a God," that
"Death loves a shining mark," that
"pygmies are pygmies still, though
perched on Alps," that "all may do
what has by man been done," that
"the man that blushes is not quite a
brute," that "too low they build who
build beneath the stars," that "an
undevout astronomer is mad," that "none
think the great unhappy but the
great," and that "fondness for fame is
avarice of air."

"Insalute archer, would not one sur-
face?" is a familiar query which he
first propounded. The very first line
of the first Night in which he achieved
his funeral thoughts, "Tired nature's
sweet restorer, balmy sleep" has of-
ten been repeated as Shakespeare's,
no doubt by confusion with Macbeth's
eulogy of the sleep he had murdered.—
Philadelphia Ledger.

Spain's Royal Palace.

From one who paid a visit not long
ago to King Alfonso at Madrid comes
a wonderful account of his palace. It
is bigger than either Buckingham pal-
ace or Windsor and is rarely inhabited
by less than 2,000 people. On entering
the palace one sees some 100 lock-
keys flitting about in different direc-
tions, and at the foot of the stairs and on
the landings stand halberdiers in their uni-
forms of white and black and tricorn
hats. The lift that carries you to the
upstairs apartments is all rose colored
brocade and cut glass—quite glorious
within. The room where their majes-
ties receive the diplomatic corps is
noted for the beauty of the blue silk
walls and clock with a life size figure
of "Time" carrying the earth—a globe
which forms the clock. Here are four
superb chandeliers of rock crystal, set
in gold filigree. The works of art in-
clude two beautiful pictures by Goya.
Queen Mary Louise of Parma and
Charles IV. of Bourbon. The state
dining room is famous for its frescoes
and tapestries and Sevres vases that
are not less than six feet high—the
loveliest examples of blue china.—Lon-
don Gentleman.

Washington a Maecenas of Diplomats.

In no capital are there as many for-
eign diplomats as there are in Wash-
ington. This is because all the Latin
American states as well as European
and Asiatic have embassies or lega-
tions in this country, and some of them
do not maintain full missions else-
where. Not all of these foreign repre-
sentatives are kept busy by their regu-
lar duties, however, but they commu-
nicate with the state department
whenever an opportunity offers, and
sometimes they create the opportunity.
Their notes must be treated with punc-
tious consideration without reference
to the importance of the contents. One
note may be only a request for an or-
der to admit free of duty at a custom
house a basket of champagne and an-
other may inclose the draft of a treaty,
but the state department must attend
to the champagne as well as the treaty;
otherwise it will irritate the repre-
sentative of a friendly nation.—Galliard
Hunt in Harper's Magazine.

How to Tell a Celebrity.

He always selects the most conspicu-
ous table in a restaurant. He is al-
ways looking for some one to recog-
nize him on the street.
He invariably lends the conversation
around to his own achievements.
He generally wears clothes, hats or
ties a little different from any one
else's.

He's a far better talker than he is a
listener.
He always laughs loudest at his own
jokes.
His wife always wears a worried
look.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Hivision.

"So you are going to get married,
eh?"
"Yes; the longing for a little home
where I can put my feet against the
wall, brace my chair back and smoke
my pipe in comfort got to be too much
for me."
"That's a beautiful dream!"
"Isn't it?"
"So beautiful that it will be a shame
for you to get married and spoil it!"—
Atlanta Constitution.

Didn't Get It.

A man walked into a pawnbroker's
shop one day and demanded \$5 be-
cause there was a placard in the win-
dow that read, "Look at this watch
for \$5."
"I looked at it," he said, "and now I
want my money."—New York Globe.

Wrong Protestation.

"Darling, I could be satisfied in a hut
with you!"
"I believe you would. That's the
reason I'm going to marry George. He
won't."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Work Delayed.

"I hear young Mrs. Boggs is going
to break her husband's will."
"She's late in doing it. Most wives
attend to that at the start."—Balti-
more American.

- *****
- PRactical HEALTH HINT.
- *****
- Common Colds.
- Two classes of common colds
- are recognized by Dr. F. P.
- Smart in a Virginia medical re-
- view.
- The infectious cold gradually
- passes to the entire family. The
- vasomotor cold is due primarily
- to exposure—exposure which, by
- lowering resistance in the head,
- permits the normal scavenger
- germs of the nose to become pa-
- rasitic. When the feeling that a
- fresh cold is coming on is ex-
- perienced the simplest preven-
- tive is a little vigorous exercise
- or a rapid succession of deep
- respirations. This is often ef-
- fective, but if the vasomotor cold
- is not promptly broken up it
- develops the symptoms and dan-
- gers of the other class, except
- the infection. The treatment
- suggested as probably the best
- includes a brisk purge, a hot
- foot bath at night, a glass of
- hot lemonade, ten grains of
- Dover's powder, keeping well
- covered and late morning rising.
- The complications liable to at-
- tend the cold that has become
- established are often overlooked
- or neglected and require special
- treatment to keep the nasal pa-
- ssages freely drained and repi-
- lated and to provide for the re-
- moral of the irritating products.
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Sad, Too.

"I'm saddest when I sing," said she.
"I share your grief, my dear," said
he.—Boston Transcript.

A failure establishes only this, that
our determination to succeed was not
strong enough.—Bacon.

VASTNESS OF GREENLAND.

This Ice Crowned Island Is as Big as
Mexico or Alaska.

Greenland is the largest island in the
world. Its total length from Cape
Farewell, its southern extremity in 60
degrees north latitude, to Cape Morris
K. Jesup, its northern extremity in
83 1/2 degrees north latitude, is in round
numbers 1,600 miles, almost exactly
the same as the length of the United
States on the ninety-seventh meridian,
from the mouth of the Rio Grande to
where our northern boundary crosses
the Red River of the North. The great-
est width of Greenland is about the
same as the distance from New York
to St. Louis.

In regard to its area the figures of
various authorities vary widely. It
may be sufficient to say that it can be
grouped in size with the United States
east of the Mississippi, Alaska, Mex-
ico, Colombia, Persia, Portuguese West
Africa and Turkey in Asia.

Its interior is covered with a great
sheet of ice rising to elevations of
probably 10,000 feet in places and sev-
eral thousand feet in thickness. The
available ice free land is a strip of
varying width along the coast, inter-
sected by numerous deep fjords.

When one turns the pages of Ameri-
can arctic exploration Greenland is
found more or less intimately associ-
ated during over sixty years with all
American expeditions, except the
Jeannette expedition.

Americans have lifted nearly all of
its northwestern and northern coasts
out of the arctic night and fog and
have twice crossed its northern part.
American names stud its coasts, and
the name of an American marks its
northern extremity, the most northern
known land in the world.—Rear Ad-
miral Peary in New York Times.

His Telephone Number.

"Confound it all!" cried a business
man. "I've forgotten my new tele-
phone number. I didn't write it down
because that's an indication of weak-
ness."
"What about forgetting the num-
ber?" said the other man. "Isn't that
mental weakness too? Is it the num-
ber of your home telephone?"
"Yes."

"Then why not call up your wife
and ask her what it is?"
And without the slightest hesitation
the forgetful man called up the forget-
ten number and asked his amazed wife
what it was.—Chicago News.

Handed It Back.

"Why don't you put your mind on it
and get a good cook?" demanded Jones
impatiently of his wife.
"Well," replied Mrs. Jones sweetly,
"I guess it is because I don't know
how. I never seemed to have a faculty
for selecting people to live with."—Ex-
change.

Brine.

Brine boils at 225 degrees F., and at
this degree fine salt is formed. At 165
degrees F. common salt results and
fishery, or large grained, at 110 degrees
F. The salt crystallizes on the surface
of the brine in the pans, floats a little
and then sinks to the bottom, leaving
it free from fresh crystals.

Changeable.

"He fell in love with a girl whose
face he saw on a magazine cover."
"Sounds romantic. Did he follow up
the romance and marry her?"
"Didn't have time. There's another
magazine out this month."—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

Green All Around.

Mrs. Youngbride (in fish store)—
Haven't you any lobsters that are
riper? These look so green."—Boston
Transcript.

Names of Flowers.

The camellia was named from a mis-
sionary in the orient, Kamel. On his
return to France he brought with him
some gorgeous specimens of a flower
which he called the rose of Japan.
His friends, however, gave it his name
and called it camellia. Dabbies were
brought from Peru by one Andre Dahl.
Fuchsias were named for their discov-
erer, Leonard Fuchs. Magnolias re-
ceived the name of Professor Magnol
de Montpellier, who first brought the
beautiful trees from Asia and America
to France. Lavender is so called be-
cause the Romans put a spray of it in
the water in which they washed their
hands. The Latin word to wash is
lavare.

Arithmetical Progression.

He had complained jealously that she
had too many other young men around.
"The idea!" she laughed. "Why, I
can count them all on the fingers of
my left hand. The index finger is Mr.
Smart, the second finger is Mr. Balder,
and the third finger of my left hand—
the third finger is you."

Next day he got a ring for it.—Boston
Transcript.

Well Rid of It.

